

SOVIET OFFICIALS WANT POLAND IN MUTUAL AID PACT

Czechoslovakia Considered Certain to Join, and Possibly Three Other Baltic Countries.

LAVAL TO VISIT WARSAW, MOSCOW

Document Interpreted as Sparing France Necessity of Using Troops in Violation of Covenant.

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, May 4.—Soviet officials expressed the hope today that Poland could be induced to sign the mutual assistance treaty which France and Soviet Russia signed yesterday.

Czechoslovakia is considered certain to adhere, and it was thought quite possible the Baltic countries—Finland, Latvia and Estonia—would enter.

Doubt was expressed whether Germany could be won over.

Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France will stop off at Warsaw on the way to Moscow for talks with Polish leaders.

While here Laval will confer with Joseph Stalin, Soviet dictator, Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff and Defense Commissar Klement Molotov. He is expected to lay before them the results of his Polish conversations.

Message From Laval.

Just after the treaty was signed yesterday Laval wired Litvinoff:

"In several days I will be in Moscow for continuation of our co-operation. I do not doubt that in an atmosphere of confidence and a spirit of solidarity and international co-operation we shall blaze the way to developments of political safety and peace for the benefit of all nations."

Dr. Eduard Benes, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, also is expected to visit the Soviet capital.

New Diplomatic Development.

Izvestia, the Government organ, says editorially that the newly signed treaty signifies a new development in the relations between Russia and France.

Entering the League of Nations, the paper said, Russia sought to consolidate peace, and regarded the system of regional pacts as the best way to crystallize that purpose.

"Obstacles which the proposed regional pacts met on the part of Germany and Poland," Izvestia said, "appeared so far insurmountable. Therefore, without abandoning the further struggle for realization of a regional pact, the Soviet and French governments were forced to choose the other way, namely, a pact of mutual assistance."

"This pact is not directed against the interests of peace or any concrete third power in accordance with the peace policy of the U. S. S. R."

Treaty Gives France Chance to Avoid Military Action.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 4.—Under terms of the French-Russian treaty, France may be spared the necessity of giving Russia military aid against Germany.

The treaty, made public yesterday, says "it is understood" that its provisions shall not be carried out in any way which might expose either the Paris or Moscow Governments to international sanctions.

Such sanctions are provided for in the League of Nations Covenant and the Locarno pact.

Should Germany attack Russia and the League Council fail to agree Berlin was the aggressor, France merely might sever relations, including trade.

In this way France would avoid the risk of bringing Great Britain and Italy to the defense of the Reich on the ground that Paris, sending soldiers to the aid of the Soviet, had attacked Germany in violation of the Locarno pact.

France then could rely on Great Britain and Italy to aid it if Germany turned its troops westward.

Russia, unaffected by the Locarno treaty, would be free to come to the aid of France.

Legless Man Killed by Autos.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, May 4.—An unidentified legless man, propelling himself on skates attached to his knees, was killed yesterday when two automobiles ran over him in a heavy rain. The first driver did not stop. Harry Kindness, 24 years old, driver of the second car, was not held.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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Text of Mutual Assistance Pact of France and Soviet

FOLLOWING is the text of the French-Russian mutual assistance accord:

The Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the President of the French Republic, impelled by the desire to consolidate peace in Europe and insure its blessings to their respective countries by enforcing more completely strict application of the provisions of the covenant of the League of Nations, intended to maintain national security, territorial integrity and political independence of states, and,

Determined to devote their efforts to the preparation and conclusion of a European agreement for that purpose, and in the meantime to promote to the extent of their ability and efficient workings of the provisions of the League of Nations,

Have decided to conclude a treaty to that end, and have appointed their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.: Vladimir Potemkin, member of the Central Executive Committee, Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the U. S. S. R., to the President of the French Republic, and

The President of the French Republic, Pierre Laval, Senator, Minister of Foreign Affairs,

who, having exchanged their credentials, found to be due and in proper form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

ARTICLE I.

In the event of France or the U. S. S. R. being threatened with, or in danger of aggression on the part of any European state, the U. S. S. R., and reciprocally France, undertake mutually to proceed to immediate consultation in regard to measures to be taken for the enforcement of Article 10 of the League of Nations covenant.

ARTICLE II.

In the event France or the U. S. S. R., under the circumstances specified in Article 15, Section 7, of the League Covenant, being subjected, in spite of the genuinely peaceful intentions of both countries, to an unprovoked aggression on the part of any European state, the U. S. S. R., and reciprocally France, shall immediately come to each other's aid and assistance.

ARTICLE III.

In consideration of the fact that under Article 16 of the League Covenant any member of the League having recourse to war, contrary to pledges given under Articles 12, 13, or 15 of the covenant, is ipso facto considered as having committed an act of war against all other members of the League, France, and reciprocally the U. S. S. R., agree in the event of one of them being subjected under these conditions, and in spite of the genuinely peaceful intentions of both countries, to an unprovoked aggression on the part of any European state, to lend each other aid and assistance in application of Article 16 of the covenant.

The same obligation is assumed in the event of France or the U. S. S. R. being subjected to aggression on the part of any European state in circumstances specified in Article 17, Section 1 and 3, of the League Covenant.

ARTICLE IV.

The undertakings stipulated above being consonant with obligations of the high contracting parties as members of the League of Nations, and in this treaty shall be interpreted as restricting the duty of the latter to take proper measures efficiently to safeguard peace in the world, or as restricting obligations laid upon the high contracting parties of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE V.

This treaty, of which the French and Russian versions are equally valid, shall be ratified, and the instruments of ratification exchanged at Moscow as soon as possible. It shall be registered at the secretariat of the League of Nations.

It will come into force as soon as the ratifications have been exchanged and will remain operative for five years. If it is not denounced by either of the high contracting parties, giving notice thereof at least one year before the expiration of that period, it will remain in force indefinitely, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to terminate it at any time.

SENATOR LABOR COMMITTEE FOR PASSAGE OF WAGNER BILL

Regards Measure Outlawing Company-Dominated Unions as Industrial Peace Move.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Enactment of the Wagner bill, outlawing company-dominated unions was urged in a formal Senate Labor Committee report yesterday as a major step to insure "industrial peace."

Declaring strikes have caused losses of a billion dollars a year and the labor clauses of NRA had broken down, the report filed by Chairman Walsh (Dem.), Massachusetts, added that another year's experience with the temporary National Labor Relations Board and Section 7-A had demonstrated that the Government's promise in that

a year's notice by a declaration to that effect.

In witness whereof, the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this treaty.

Done in Paris May 2, 1935.

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

I. It is understood that the effect of article III is to oblige each contracting party immediately to come to the assistance of the other, by immediately complying with recommendations of the League Council, as soon as they have been issued under article 16 of the covenant.

It is further understood that the two contracting parties shall take joint action to obtain from the council such recommendations of the League Council, as soon as they have been issued under article 16 of the covenant.

It is also understood that undertakings of assistance in this treaty refer only to cases of aggression against either of the contracting parties' own territory.

II. The common intention of both Governments being in no way to invalidate by this treaty any obligations undertaken by France and by the U. S. S. R. in respect to third parties, under treaties that have been published, it is understood that provisions of the aforesaid treaty shall not be carried out in any way which, being inconsistent with treaty obligations undertaken by one of the contracting parties, might expose the latter to sanctions of international character.

III.

The two Governments, feeling the desirability of the conclusion of a local agreement aiming at the organization of security as between the contracting states, and liable to embody or be accompanied by additional pledges of mutual assistance, leave it open to each other to become parties by mutual consent, should occasion arise, to like agreement in any form, whether direct or indirect, that may seem appropriate, the obligations under such several agreements to take the place of those resulting from this treaty.

IV.

The two governments put on record that the negotiations which have just resulted in the signature of this treaty, were primarily entered upon in order to complete a security agreement comprising all countries of Northeastern Europe—the U. S. S. R., Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Baltic states bordering upon the U. S. S. R.; besides this agreement, however, they have concluded a treaty of assistance between the U. S. S. R., France, and Germany, under which each of these three states would be pledged to come to the assistance of any one of them subjected to an aggression on the part of one of these three states.

Limitations of Pact.

Although the circumstances have not hitherto permitted the conclusion of these agreements which the two parties still look upon as desirable, it remains a fact, nevertheless, that the undertakings set forth in the Franco-Soviet treaty of assistance should be understood to come into play only within the limits contemplated in the tripartite agreement previously projected.

Apart from the obligations resulting from this treaty, it is called to mind at the same time that in accordance with the Franco-Soviet pact of non-aggression, signed Nov. 29, 1932, and without prejudice to the universal character of the undertakings under that pact, in the event of either of the two parties being subjected to aggression on the part of one or several third European powers not referred to in the above mentioned tripartite agreement, the other contracting party will have to refrain from extending any aid or assistance, direct or indirect, to the aggressor or aggressors, each party, moreover, declaring itself to be bound by no agreement of assistance which is inconsistent with this undertaking.

Done in Paris, May 2, 1935."

Section "stands largely unfulfilled" and makes "unacceptable any further temporizing measures."

"It is thus believed feasible," it said, "to remove the barrier to a large proportion of the bitterest industrial outbreaks by giving definite legal status to the procedure of collective bargaining and by setting up machinery to facilitate it."

"Miss America" of 1935 Weds Again

LOS ANGELES, May 4.—Ada Williams Ince, actress who was "Miss America 1930," and Ray E. Dodge, Los Angeles jewelry manufacturer, were married yesterday in Beverly Hills. Nancy Carroll was matron of honor. The bride recently obtained a final decree of divorce from William T. Ince, son of the late Thomas H. Ince, pioneer motion picture producer.

Mexican Town Reported Sacked.

MEXICO, D. F., May 4.—A dispatch to the newspaper Excelsior said today 10 armed men sacked the town of Omecpete, Guerrero, and killed and wounded several. The raiders destroyed the post and telegraph offices, but fled at the approach of Federal troops.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 4.—Five hundred prisoners in Canadian prisons were freed yesterday in the special amnesty granted by the King on the occasion of his silver jubilee.

ROOSEVELT THINKS BUSINESS CRITICS CLAIM TOO MUCH

He Believes Organizations Such as C. of C. Do Not Fairly Represent Their Membership.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—President Roosevelt hit back, in a press conference yesterday, at criticism of his policies by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and other organizations.

He said that often such business organizations were not truly representative of the country's business and then declared that he felt most business men were in general agreement with his program.

In all the speeches at the recent Chamber convention here, said Roosevelt, he did not think there was one which took up the human side of economic questions except in glittering generalities.

Cites His Experiences.

To bear out his contention that many business associations do not represent their membership or the business of the country, Roosevelt cited several cases from his past governmental experience in which he said such groups opposed certain legislation when he was sure that business generally approved it.

He recalled the Triangle Building fire in New York in which more than 200 girls were burned to death. He said the subsequent investigation, conducted by Senator Wagner and Miss Frances Perkins, now Secretary of Labor, recommended factory inspection laws.

When he thought the majority of business men approved such legislative proposals, he said lobbyists opposed the legislation.

He recalled similar actions against the 54-hour work bill years ago in the New York State legislature and against the workmen's compensation act, which measures, he said, were fought by business organizations among which he listed the Chamber of Commerce.

Banking Leader Optimistic.

R. S. Hecht, American Banking Association president, called on Roosevelt to say that "the private financing log jam is definitely broken."

"There was more private financing as he left the executive office," than in several years for that month. The economic situation is better generally, and bankers now are spending more time looking to make loans whereas formerly most time was spent in getting deposits."

Unfair, Says Snell.

President Roosevelt's remarks about the Chamber of Commerce were criticized today by Representative Snell of New York, House Republican leader, as "absolutely unfair to the business of the country."

"The President," Snell declared, "said in his last fireside chat that he would welcome constructive criticism."

"The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, comprising industrialists from every section of the union, certainly is in a position to know as much about the practical effect of the New Deal as any other body of citizens. . . . Those business men had the courage to tell the President this situation, and I personally believe they were sincere in their position."

"They tried to follow the President for two years, and during that time he certainly had not found any fault with their position, or said they did not represent business generally. It is mighty peculiar that he should say anything about that until now."

Monterey (Cal.), Chamber of Commerce Quits National Body.

By the Associated Press.

MONTEREY, Cal., May 4.—Protesting against recent attacks on phases of the Roosevelt program by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Monterey Chamber gave up its membership in the national organization yesterday.

The action was taken by a unanimous vote of the Chamber's directors, who said they thought the attitude of the National Chamber was "unrepresentative of the feelings of the smaller chambers throughout the country."

The resolution was sent to President Roosevelt.

FRAMEUP CHARGE HALTS INQUIRY IN GALLUP BEATINGS

Continued From Page One.

ets were rife of all their contents, but my money was returned. Then the apparent leader shouted, 'Get out of here and stay out of here, and if you come back we will kill you.'

Minor and I, both semi-conscious from loss of blood and pain, assisted each other up from the ground and after much effort were able to remove the blood-soaked hoods from our heads. We could see several cars hurrying from the scene and then we began walking. We walked from midnight until 7 in the morning.

The rest of the article told of the rescue by Navajo Indians.

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Two Women Lead Chinese Pirates in Ship Seizure

One Passenger Killed, Three Wounded — Gang Flees With \$250,000 Mexican.

By the Associated Press.

AMOY, China, May 4.—Three hundred travelers on the Coastal Steamer Lokiang which made port today told of the seizure of the boat by two women pirates and a band of 40 male followers who remained in possession from Tuesday until Friday.

The passengers said they and the ship were robbed of \$250,000 (Mexican) in cash and silver bars and that the pirates, after killing one passenger and wounding three, escaped in a small boat to a stronghold north of here.

The Steamer sailed Tuesday from an obscure port in South Fochow Province for Amoy. Hardly had it got to sea when the woman pirates and their gang seized the boat, killing or wounding the four passengers who resisted.

Before escaping to shore in a small boat one of the women gave a brother of the murdered passenger \$70 "to provide a funeral" and \$2 to each passenger "for transportation."

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FOUR KANSAS MEN KILLED IN WRECK ON TEXAS HIGHWAY

Their Auto, Truck Collide When Passing Car Stopped to Have Puncture Fixed.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

FALFURRIAS, Tex., May 4.—Four Kansans were killed this morning in a collision on their automobile a freight truck on the highway nine miles south of here. The dead: J. A. Sherar, president of the First State Bank at Mullinville, Kan.; Charles Caner, 49, Mullinville; R. F. Burnett, 70, Mullinville; and Inman Speed, 26, Mullinville.

C. C. Felts of Houston, driver of the truck, and O. A. Savage, were gravely injured. Savage was said to have stopped at the roadside to fix a punctured tire, and the collision of the truck and car with the Kansas men occurred when they attempted to pass Savage's automobile.

RETIRED U. S. NAVY OFFICER HELD FOR TRIAL IN FORMOSA

W. S. Gates, Two Others Charged With Maritime Law Violation and Suspected Espionage.

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, May 4.—W. S. Gates, retired United States Navy Lieutenant and two companions were ordered held for trial on charges of violation of maritime law and suspected espionage after a preliminary examination, said a Rengo (Japanese) news agency dispatch from Taihoku, Formosa, tonight.

Gates, H. G. Wreath, a German, and Gene Rubin, a Russian, who were detained when they landed on Formosa in a ketch, will be taken from Taito at 6:30 a. m. tomorrow to Giran, where the district court is.

STUD POKER HELD NO SWINDLE

Kansas Supreme Court Denies Woman Right to Recover \$275.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 4.—The State Supreme Court of Kansas went on record here today upholding a suit by a woman who was charged as a confidence game or swindling racket even though it be a gambling game.

That, in effect, was the opinion handed down today in the court's ruling denying Sadie Wolf of Wichita the right to recover \$275 which she said she lost in a stud poker game "with boy friends."

SNOW IN DUST STORM AREA

Two-Inch Fall Is First Moisture of Consequence in Months.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 4.—Snow fell in a large section of the dust storm area yesterday, the first moisture of consequence in months.

Half an inch of snow covered the ground in Southeastern Colorado. Boise City, Ok., had more than two inches of snow. Farmers at Tucuman, N. M., said they had enough snow to plant row crops. The storm missed Southwestern Kansas, and a large part of the Texas Panhandle.

INSURRECTO BAND CARRIES ON FIGHT IN THE PHILIPPINES

Continued From Page One.

people through fear of losing their positions in the present Government."

Ramos had an interview at headquarters of the Seiyu, largest political party in Japan. Some of the members admitted giving him friendship and protection.

Ramos and his Japanese friends were vague about the nature of the help he is seeking.

Free Filipinos, which Ramos distributed, had at the top of the front page an "appeal to the gallant Japanese people," recounting alleged injustices and broken pledges under American rule.

The sheet asked help to obtain immediate emancipation and concluded: "Arms mean our freedom. Owing to American oppression at present we lack weapons and resources, but if help is given us now we will reciprocate when we are free."

Kumpei Matsumoto, a former member of Parliament and a Seiyu leader, said Ramos had received neither money nor arms in Japan.

500 Canadian Prisoners Freed.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 4.—Five hundred prisoners in Canadian prisons were freed yesterday in the special amnesty granted by the King on the occasion of his silver jubilee.



MODELS having a bit of fun at the Industrial Arts Exposition in Rockefeller Center Forum, New York, while showing some of the work of Doane Powell. One is wearing the mask of the Louisiana Senator and holding "Mae West" on his lap, as "Gen. Hugh Johnson," behind, admonishes them.

MORE EARTH SHOCKS IN TURKISH ARMENIA

2000 Estimated to Be Dead or Injured in 25 Villages on Southwest Shore of Black Sea.

By the Associated Press.

ISTANBUL, May 4.—Mount Ararat, traditional resting place of Noah's Ark, was reported today to be showing volcanic activity following earthquakes which did widespread damage in Turkey. The activity on Ararat was said to have begun since the first major shock in the

CITY COP APPEAL ON RY VERDICT
Court at St. Louis holds conviction of Detective Leonard Gargotta.
Gargotta, 34, was tried in the federal grand jury at St. Louis in a decision yesterday.
Gargotta, who was tried in the federal grand jury at St. Louis in a decision yesterday, was found guilty of the murder of a woman.
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KINSMAN ADMITS SHOOTING MAN IN BACK ON STREET
Repeats Confession at Bed-side of Tony Cipriano Who Replies "I Don't Know Who Shot Me."
UNCLE BY MARRIAGE OF EX-BOOTLEGGER
Surrenders Voluntarily but Refuses to Give Details of Quarrel He Lays to Money.
Shot in the back last Monday, Tony Cipriano lay in his bed at City Hospital yesterday afternoon and eyed Severio Guccione, his uncle by marriage, who had just surrendered to the Circuit Attorney with the declaration that he was Cipriano's assailant.
"I don't know who shot me," said the wounded man in a flat voice, policemen who accompanied Guccione repeated that he had admitted the shooting, and Guccione nodded assent. But Cipriano, brother of the late notorious gunman, Caesar Cipriano, and himself classed by police as a former bootlegger, eyed his visitors without expression and repeated, "I don't know who shot me."
Guccione, who is 58 years old and lives at 1234 E. 12th street, yesterday said that he was the man who had shot Cipriano Monday afternoon. Since coming to St. Louis from California he had been giving Cipriano money, he said. They had quarreled in a meeting in front of the home of Leo Guccione, his brother, at 1510 Bridge street.
He would give no further details, but confirmed himself to the statement that the quarrel was about money and that he had shot Tony. He declined to say why he had been giving Cipriano money. Cipriano's wife, Mrs. Gargotta, said today she was the shooting that her husband had not worked for two years, following his retirement from a job as a truck driver, but had been "living on his money, eating it up."
A warrant charging assault with intent to kill was issued today against Severio Guccione, who is at City on \$2500 bond.

EX-BALLPLAYER DEAD
THEODORE BREITENSTEIN.
FORMER STAR PITCHER FOR OLD BROWNS DIES
Theodore Breitenstein, Member of Famous "Pretzel Battery," Succumbs to Heart Disease.
Theodore Breitenstein, pitching member of the famous "Pretzel Battery" of Chris von der Ahe's St. Louis Browns, died suddenly of heart disease last night at the Field House in Forest Park, where he was employed. He was 65 years old.
The famous pitcher's death followed by nine days that of his wife, Mrs. Ida L. Breitenstein, whose funeral was held last Monday. Grief over the death of his wife was believed to have aggravated a heart condition for which Breitenstein had received treatment for several months. An inhalator was used in an effort to revive him following his collapse at 7:20 o'clock, but he was pronounced dead at City Hospital. The Breitenstein residence is at 3038 Sheridan avenue.
Began on Sandlots.
Born in St. Louis, Breitenstein pitched sandlot baseball until he was 22 years old, when he received his first professional contract with Grand Rapids in the Northwestern League. He joined the old Browns in August, 1891, and promptly displaced Von der Ahe, losing his first two games. The following season he had "one foot in the minors" with a record of 20 defeats and but five victories. The canny Von der Ahe, appreciating the box office possibilities of a home-town star, persisted in his efforts to develop the young pitcher, and the following year "Theo" made good.
Breitenstein and Catcher Heinie Peitz, another St. Louis product, became famous as the "Pretzel Battery." In 1896 Peitz was sold to Cincinnati and the following year Breitenstein to Cincinnati. The reunited "Pretzel Battery" thrilled Cincinnati fans until 1901, and during that time Breitenstein entered baseball's hall of fame with a no-hit game.
Returns to Browns.
The "Pretzel Battery" was broken up in 1901, when Breitenstein returned to the Browns. His "pretzel" hooks had ceased to be a mystery to big league batters, however, and he was released to Memphis, where he played two years. He followed the Memphis manager, Charlie Heitz, to New Orleans, where he pitched in the Southern League for eight years, and he rounded out his career in baseball as a minor league umpire, until 1921. For a time he engaged in business, and for the last seven years had been a laborer in the Park Department.
Alfred H. Spink, in his history of baseball, "The National Game," published in 1910, said of Breitenstein, "he was at one time the greatest left-handed pitcher in America." He pitched two no-hit games in the major leagues, one for the Browns and the second, mentioned above, for Cincinnati.
Surviving Breitenstein is his sister, Mrs. Carrie Fornoff, 3715 St. Louis avenue. Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. Monday from Cullinane Bros. mortuary, 1710 North Grand boulevard, with burial in St. Peter's cemetery, where the body of Mrs. Breitenstein.

INDIAN WRESTLER BECOMES GYPSY KING
Death of Queen Lily Leaves Tribal Leadership to "Chief" George Chewchki.
"Chief" George Chewchki, the Indian wrestler, who has used a blackjack, thumb-tacks, sandpaper and other pain-producing items in subduing his opponents in the ring, has turned out to be a gypsy, too—and a king at that.
His mother, Queen Lily of the Mitchell tribe of gypsies, a full-blooded Choctaw Indian, died Thursday after a paralytic stroke, in the wooded grove on Lemay Ferry road three miles south of the city limits where about 300 members of the tribe have been encamped for the past three weeks.
This made the bury "Chief" the king, and incidentally informed sports writers for the first time that the wrestler was only half Indian, the other half gypsy. In guttural accents, he had often told followers of his bouts that he resorted to extraordinary means to lay out his wrestling opponents because the referees had it coming to them for the way they had treated the redskins. He had made no mention, as far as records show, of his birthright to royalty on the Romany road.
Once Ate Most of Straw Hat.
The "Chief," who once ate most of a spectator's straw hat in the Arena, in a towering rage at having been dumped unceremoniously out of the ring, was quiet, self-possessed and dignified today as he told a Post-Dispatch reporter of his accession to the perambulant throne.
His father, he said, was Waso Chewchki, who came to this country 45 years ago from Jugoslavia and was established as king of the Choctaw tribe, composed largely of blood relatives. Maintaining the gypsy tradition, the tribe roamed the country far and wide. Forty years ago King Waso married the Choctaw maiden who became Queen Lily.
Waso died two months ago in New Orleans, Tenn., and Queen Lily became head of the tribe, which moved gradually north in a fleet of Cadillac, Packards, Lincolns, La Salles and Fords, camping on the way in tents, and sleeping on the straw-covered ground, after the manner of their race from time immemorial.
Six Sons and Two Daughters.
Dying, Queen Lily left behind her six sons, George, Ephraim, Ed, Willie, Slatcho and Alex, two daughters, Emma and Salome, and about 30 grandchildren. Her body was taken to the C. Hoffmeister undertaking establishment at 7814 South Broadway, and clothed in fitting garments.
Last night the body was taken to the cathedral and laid in state in a tent on the grounds, attended by mourners. Today when a reporter visited the camp he found a group of Gypsies seated on a bench before the tent, silent and expressionless. The men were unshaven and it was evident that by custom of the clan, none would shave, bathe or change clothing for nine days after the death. At the end of the mourning period there will be a tribal feast in honor of the dead queen.
The queen was clothed in pink and red silks, with a pink kerchief tied about her black hair. Around her neck was a chain from which depended a golden cross, and a string of coin-like tokens which she had worn for years. At the head and foot of the bier burned wax candles and on the floor was clean straw. In front of the casket there was a lighted gasoline stove.
Services at Catholic Church.
This afternoon, members of the tribe will bear the body to a hearse and it will be taken to St. Columbkille's Catholic Church at 8212 Michigan avenue for funeral services, followed by interment in Park Lawn cemetery.
Afterwards, the tribe will remain in mourning until the feast at the end of the nine-day period takes everybody out, with a bath and a haircut, to greet the new king. But he will not be formally installed until next Fall, he told the reporter this morning, when the tribe will halt in Oklahoma for a two-day festival of eating and dancing.
Meanwhile, the wrestler said, he will spend the next two or three weeks fulfilling present ring engagements. After that he will return to the tribe to take up his place at its head.
"You have been wrestling a long time," the reporter asked.
"I applied the new king. 'Under the direction of Tom Packs.'"

May Queen at Washington U.
BEFORE an assemblage in the Washington University Field House yesterday, MISS ELSA KRULL was crowned May Queen at the twenty-sixth annual spring festival of the university women. She was chosen by vote of the undergraduate women students. A senior in the college of liberal arts and a member of Gamma Phi Beta sorority, she is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian C. Krull, 4248 Blaine avenue. Her pink gown had a white tulle train and Queen Anne collar.
The 12 maids of honor were Jocelyn Taylor, Cordes Heritage, Jane Barnes, Susan Chaplin, Alberta Siever, Clara Tarling, Jessie Jeter, Carroll Hufstodt, Kate D'Arcy, Helen Bryan, Ethel Ellersiek and Harriet Wolf, while two little girls, Joan Lee Dorsett and Alice Young, were train bearers.
USE OF BAFFLE BOARD HELD TO BE GAMBLING
Police Commissioners Agree, However, to Withhold Action Pending Court Test.
Baffle boards are gambling devices, to be seized and destroyed by police when found in operation, the Board of Police Commissioners ruled in a test case heard yesterday.
The board agreed, however, to withhold action on its decision pending a court test of its findings. Sigmund Bass, attorney for the baffle board operators, said he would put the matter before the courts without delay through an injunction suit or some other proceeding.
In recent weeks there has been a revival of the baffle board fad, and the devices have been installed throughout the city in drug stores, taverns, and hotel lobbies. Prizes range from 10 cents to \$2 in cash or merchandise.
Two of the devices, confiscated last week in the cigar store of William J. Miller at 720 Chestnut street, were exhibited at yesterday's meeting of the Police Board. A policeman testified that he had played one of the machines 11 times at five cents a try, and had won a 15-cent prize, when he succeeded in lighting five bulbs in a row. He played another machine five times, but was unable to light the four bulbs which would have won a 10-cent prize for him.
Bass offered no evidence at the hearing.
L. H. ALBEE, 75, INJURED IN AUTO COLLISION, DIES
California Man Was Hurt When Car Crashed With Another, Driven by W. B. Scott.
Lincoln H. Albee, 75 years old, of Eureka, Cal., died at Dr. Tiernon's hospital in Pine Lawn last night from a fracture of the neck suffered Wednesday afternoon in an automobile collision at State Highway No. 77 and New Hall's Ferry road, St. Louis County.
Albee was driving his car east in No. 77, towards Chain of Rocks Bridge, when it collided with a machine driven south in New Hall's Ferry by W. B. Scott of Robbins Mill road, Florissant. Albee's automobile was overturned, landing in a ditch and pinning him down.
Mrs. William Thompson, 44, of Hersey, Mich., Albee's daughter, and her son, Billy, 11, were thrown clear of his car and suffered shock. Scott was taken home for treatment for lacerations of the scalp and shock.
DIONNE'S ALLOWANCE RAISED
Father of Quintuplets to Receive \$100 a Month.
By the Associated Press.
NORTH BAY, Ont., May 4.—Guardians of the Dionne quintuplets voted \$100 monthly yesterday to Olivia Dionne, the father, to be paid from the children's trust fund. This is an increase of \$25 a month over the amount paid to Dionne during the administration of the previous board of guardians.
The authority of the present board does not permit it to appropriate more than \$100 a month for the father. Payments are retroactive to April 1.

CITIZENS' ANTI-SMOKE LEAGUE DISSOLVED
Funds Exhausted, It Turns Fight Over to City and Co-operating Agencies.
The Citizens' Smoke Abatement League, by action of its directors, has voted to discontinue the organization, effective last Thursday, turning the job of eliminating smoke over to the city administration and co-operating organizations.
A statement issued today by the league, of which Dr. George J. Moore, director of Shaw's Garden, was president, said, "The funds of the league are exhausted and there seems to be no justification for a campaign to raise money to continue its support in view of the activity of other agencies more closely affiliated with the development of the city."
The league was organized in 1926. A survey was made to determine responsibility for the smoke, and a fund of \$192,000 raised for a campaign of smoke abatement. A force of 36 men was employed, and worked for several years visiting heating plants of all kinds to demonstrate that proper firing would reduce smoke materially.
Reduced Soot Fall.
As a result of this campaign, the soot fall was reduced 50 per cent all over the city, but when the depression came, the league was compelled to reduce its force of men, the statement read, "and the city and coal industry likewise abandoned practically all inspection work, resulting in a marked increase in the smoke nuisance."
"At a time when things looked more or less hopeless the city administration became actively interested in the problem and the Mayor appointed a committee to suggest a plan for the elimination of smoke," the statement continued. "The league feels that if Mayor Dickmann and the Board of Aldermen will back a campaign, which in the opinion of all parties interested will rid St. Louis of smoke, the problem is at last where it belongs."
The statement points out that the coal industry recognizes the smoke situation is "decidedly unsatisfactory," which condition arises from the incomplete and inefficient means by which enormous quantities of soot are being dumped in the city, and have submitted an outline of a plan for smoke elimination to Mayor Dickmann.
It also calls attention to a committee of the St. Louis Medical Society, which is investigating the effect of smoke on health and will report to the Mayor.
Individual Aid Pledged.
"Taking all these facts into consideration, the league feels entirely justified in closing its office and turning over to the city and the various co-operating organizations the job of eliminating smoke. Members of the league will continue to lend individual support to any feasible plan, which may be decided upon. Should it be necessary at any time to revive the organization, through failure of the proposed plans, this, of course, will be done," the statement said.
The League carried on its campaign against smoke through public meetings, radio addresses, civic organizations, and newspapers, in addition to the employment of inspectors to visit heating plants.
It issued reports of smoke effect on health, plant life, buildings and the financial loss smoke caused. A report by Victor J. Azbe, former consulting engineer of the League, issued in April, 1933, indicated the deposit of soot per square mile in St. Louis was 386 tons during 1932.
60 CWA Men Employed in Fight.
During part of the CWA period, 60 workers were obtained to carry on the smoke abatement fight under the direction of Director of Public Safety Chadsy. A year ago a campaign was begun by which it was hoped to enroll 100,000 members in the League.
Dr. Moore was elected president of the League to succeed W. W. Horner, consulting engineer, who resigned, Feb. 21, 1934. Other officers were: Vice-president, Mrs. Marion C. Blossom; secretary, Parker H. Woods; treasurer, Mrs. John B. Denvir Jr.

OBTAINS DIVORCE
MRS. E. MACK TRACY
Former Mrs. Alfred J. Siegel Gets Decree Day After Filing Suit.
Mrs. Anna Louise Tracy obtained a divorce today from E. Mack Tracy, vice-president of the Capen Belting and Rubber Co., whom she married Jan. 28. Restoration of the name of her former husband, the late Alfred J. Siegel, was granted.
Her suit, alleging general indignities, was filed yesterday and specially set before Judge Hogan in Court of Domestic Relations. In response to an entry of appearance, but did not attend the hearing. He was represented by counsel, who took no active part.
Mrs. Tracy testified that she and Tracy came to an understanding over their marital difficulties, deciding they could not get along together, on April 17, when he left, agreeing that she was right and should get a divorce. She said he did not act as he should have; that he was morose and disagreeable toward her, and that he drank to excess, humiliating her before friends.
Her character witnesses were Mrs. William Cooper, 380 North Taylor avenue, and Mrs. Walter Smith of Litzinger road, St. Louis County, both of whom had known her about 25 years. In response to a question by the Court, Mrs. Cooper said Tracy was "very haughty toward his wife, like he was showing off."
The petition also said Tracy subjected his wife to mental cruelty and made it impossible for her to live with him, also that he failed to make adequate provision for her support.
Siegel, who was president of the Huttig Sash & Door Co., the Manchester Bank and the Mound City Box Co., left his wife the bulk of his \$600,000 estate at his death in 1928.
Before his marriage to Mrs. Siegel Tracy had resided at 5105 Lindell drive. They made their home afterwards at the Park Plaza Hotel, where she has been living. The wedding ceremony was performed at her apartment by the Rev. Sylvester Tucker of the St. Louis Cathedral in the presence of a few relatives. They went to New Orleans on their wedding journey.
STATE LEGISLATORS INTERRUPT CONVENTION OF SECRET ORDER
P. E. O. Moves Sessions From House Chamber to Church After Two Representatives Enter.
By the Associated Press.
JEFFERSON CITY, May 4.—Miffed at the conduct of two State Representatives who interrupted their secret sessions in the House chamber, the 500 women attending a State P. E. O. Sisterhood convention moved their sessions to the First Baptist Church last night.
The latest intrusion was that of Representative W. E. Stevens of Shannon County, who after much argument, was permitted to enter the chamber "to get some letters." Earlier in the day, Representative Louis Browning of St. Clair County made several trips to his desk, halting secret sessions, while he looked through his desk and got a drink from the water cooler at the women stood in silent protest.
Speaker John G. Christy and Representative John D. Taylor of Chariton County, appeared briefly before the convention at the church. Both told the delegates they deplored the occurrences.
KILLER OF FRED A. MCKEHNIE TAKEN TO DEATH HOUSE
Robert Edwards Will Be Electro-cuted at Bellefonte Pa., Monday for Sweetheart's Death.
By the Associated Press.
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 4.—Robert Allen Edwards, convicted of the murder of Freda McKennie, left Luzerne County prison at 4 a. m. today for the death house at Rockview prison. He was awakened by guards at 3:45 a. m. and 15 minutes later was bundled into an automobile as 12 State policemen stood guard. About 50 people were on hand and called "good-by."
The trip to the prison at Bellefonte, where he is to be electrocuted early Monday, took about three hours.
The 22-year-old student engineer, convicted of killing his sweetheart so that he could marry another girl, said his farewells yesterday and last night to his family. He crumpled and cried after he bade farewell to his parents, and his 16-year-old brother.

MAN STRICKEN AT COLISEUM
E. W. Bretz Dies After Collapsing as He Watched Police Circus.
Emil W. Bretz, 63 years old, proprietor of a jewelry store at 1105 Tower Grove avenue, suffered a heart attack while attending the Police Circus at the Coliseum last night and died a short time later in the receiving room of the City Hospital.
Bretz, who was accompanied by his wife, Amelia, and daughter, Miss Charlotte E. Bretz, collapsed in his seat near the close of the performance. Mrs. Bretz said her husband had been under treatment for heart disease for five months. He lived at 461 Florence avenue, Webster Groves.
UTILITY DIVISION OFFICIALS TO ASK STRIKERS TO RETURN
Illinois Power & Light Warns That Other Workmen May Have to Be Engaged.
Division and district managers of the Illinois Power & Light Co. were directed yesterday to communicate with striking employees and request them to return to their jobs so that the company could comply with an order of the Illinois Commerce Commission to resume unimpeded service to the communities supplied by the company.
In telegrams to the managers, John H. Mitchell, general manager of the company, said it would be necessary to engage other workmen if the strikers did not return to their jobs. Mitchell said responses to these telegrams would determine the policy to be adopted by the company in seeking to carry out the order of the Commission.
Fliers Arrested in Cuba Released.
By the Associated Press.
HAVANA, May 4.—Two American flyers who were forced down near Havana today and were arrested by rural guards were released this afternoon and said they could continue their flight to Havana. The men gave their names as Mark Stewart and Harry Shelden. They aroused the suspicion of guards who found them dressed in the garb of Cuban farmers. Their plane was marked "M460."

Sensible Folks!
With the prices of foodstuffs soaring, who families are becoming more and more frugal—elastic about the GOOD FOLKS at CASTILLA's.
SPECIAL SUNDAY FAMILY DINNER 55c
Served Only From 12 Till 8
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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight for the rights of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Substitute for Crop Control.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST-DISPATCH:—The Government's control of wheat production, Gen. Hugh Johnson, the New Deal Paraclete, lauded the scheme, but said the drouth of 1934 made it work too well. Secretary Wallace, speaking in the same vein, recently asserted that another season as arid as last year might prove calamitous to the nation's food supply.

If that is true, and no one will deny it, why not consider a plan that will accomplish what Government crop control is intended to do and at the same time eliminate danger of a food shortage resulting from freaks of nature?

Any proposal for the control of production of the things we eat that takes no notice of the whims of the elements is a dangerous experiment, because it flirts with famine. And any economic theory that nurtures the belief that a large surplus of grain is not an urgent necessity at all times is as hazardous as it is fallacious. Certainly 1934 proved that. Control of surpluses is an undisputed necessity, but to bring this about, the Government must make sure its efforts do not bring the people of this great domain face to face with starvation and despair. A panacea for war would not likely be a preventive of pestilence, and the Government's goal of mere crop control does not provide against an actual food shortage, which would be more disastrous than a huge surplus having no value.

Control of production of the necessities of life, plus insurance against a shortage, is the problem of today. And, to accomplish both, the Government is well equipped without enlarging the set-up it has already provided. Instead of limiting production, the Government should control the amount of wheat sold. In other words, permit every farmer to plant and harvest as much as he pleases, but limit the amount of each crop that he sells, thus compelling him to use for stock feed any surplus that is not needed for human food, either for domestic consumption or for export.

Wheat, if ground, is an excellent food for hogs and, when mixed with corn and oats, affords an unexcelled ration for all kinds of farm animals, as well as poultry. Thus, by having on hand at all times a surplus of grain, in emergency it would likewise be a safeguard as stock feed when other crops failed.

Missouri and Illinois harvested average wheat crops last year, but corn and oats were almost complete failures. Had the farmers been permitted to plant and harvest as they pleased, but with restricted sales, rather than limited production with unrestricted sales, the wheat surplus would have been worth more as stock feed than the farmers received in Government bonuses for reducing acreage.

Disregarding the exceptional case and considering the Government's bonus plan in its entirety, it has been without material benefit. The large wheat grower, who was responsible for the huge surpluses of the past years, and who deserved nothing from the Government, has received the lion's share of the money the Government has poured into agriculture to buy its control. The little hill farmer, the tenant and the man with a mortgaged farm, who actually need help, have received little or nothing. There are many farmers who have signed Government contracts who receive as little as \$1 per month. And the farmer whose wheat crop is as large as 50 acres gets less than \$3 per month from the Government.

By limiting sales, but permitting farmers to farm as they please, the Government would save the huge sum now being wasted through subsidies, most of which goes to those responsible for the evil, and it would safeguard the nation against dire calamity, such as Secretary Wallace visions in the event of another 1934.

JAMES P. WHITESIDE.
Foristell, Mo.

No Protection for the Bald Eagle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST-DISPATCH:—I READ in the papers a few days ago of the killing of a bald eagle in South Missouri. This bird had been shot because it had killed two kid goats. Although it is the emblem of our country, it is a bird without protection.

A few years ago, I had business that required several trips to the south plains of Texas, and I frequently stopped at the windmills where the eagles had taken the rattlesnakes to the platform of the windmill and devoured all but the heads and rattles of these snakes. The cowboys and ranchmen were very earnest in their protection of the eagle by reason of its destruction of the rattlesnakes, a great menace to stock growers in the south plains country. The naturalists figure the beneficial results as well as the destructive power of these birds.

The National Audubon Association, in a statement just issued, says: "It is a strange and unaccountable fact that Federal protection has never been accorded the American or bald eagle, which was adopted as the national emblem by act of the Constitutional Congress on June 20, 1782, and has been used throughout our history as our national seal on coins, coats of arms, stamps and various emblems."

GEORGE W. BAILEY.

ABOLISH THE FEE SYSTEM.

The fee system of compensating public officials, still practiced in St. Louis, is an anachronism which should no longer be tolerated. In his exhaustive study of "The Fee System in the United States," Thomas K. Urdahl describes its origin:

In the earliest colonial period, there were very few taxes levied, for but little revenue was needed. All the officers were supported more or less by the fees which they collected. No expensive public works were undertaken by public authority; hence but little money was needed in the treasury. As a result, the idea of paying money or fees into the public treasury never seems to have occurred to the early colonists. In old England, they had paid everything into the King's Exchequer for the use of the King and the State. What could be more natural than that similar payments should, in the New World, be made to the highest representative of the sovereign power—the Governor? At any rate, such was the case.

Gov. Clarke of New York, Dr. Urdahl reminds us, is said to have amassed a fortune of \$100,000 in seven years. Gov. Clinton, in a short period, piled up \$80,000, mainly from fees. But Governors were not the only beneficiaries. The practice of pocketing fees soon spread to lesser officials. Until comparatively recent times, the Sheriff of New York used to collect \$125,000 a year, and the County Clerk in New York City from \$80,000 to \$100,000. Examples, ancient and modern, of fee-taking on a large scale could be multiplied ad infinitum.

In St. Louis, some of the officials privileged to collect and retain fees are the Public Administrator, Probate Judge, Collector, License Collector, Assessor, Circuit Attorney, Justices of the Peace, etc.

A Post-Dispatch inquiry recently directed attention to the fees and charges levied upon estates by the Public Administrator, whose office is entirely on a fee basis. It was shown, for example, that 128 estates in the period from September, 1933, to March, 1934, were charged \$5391.50 for the stated purpose of reimbursing the Public Administrator for the cost of his annual bond premium, although that bond premium is only \$500. In his handling of 40 small estates whose assets totaled \$16,252, it was shown that fees of \$5304, or 32 per cent of total assets, were charged for administration. Out of the fees that go to him, the Public Administrator pays salaries and expenses of his office. He thus escapes budgetary control and that supervision of expenditures by the central fiscal authority to which other departments of the city government are subject.

How much does the Public Administrator pocket each year from fees? The public does not know. It does know that the Constitution of the State of Missouri, Article 9, Section 13, provides that "the fees of no executive or ministerial officer of any county or municipality, exclusive of the salaries actually paid to his necessary deputies, shall exceed the sum of \$10,000 a year." It further provides that every such officer shall make a quarterly return to the County Court of all fees received and of salaries paid. This section of the Constitution is more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The Assessor receives a salary of \$5000 a year. He also received the following amounts in fees paid by the State for income tax returns: 1931, \$28,031.08; 1932, \$22,536.98; 1933, \$16,548.37; 1934, \$15,741.53. How much does the Assessor pay for office expenses out of his fees? Does his net return from fees exceed the \$10,000 stipulated by the Constitution? The public does not know.

The Collector receives a salary of \$10,000 a year. He collected in the last four years fees from income tax receipts, as follows: 1931, \$14,677.78; 1932, \$10,004.41; 1933, \$9875.47; 1934, \$10,078.71.

In 1928, William R. Schneider, then a candidate for Governor, raised the question as to the legality of the fee system as it related to the Collector, in view of the constitutional limitation. The question was referred to City Counselor Muench, who cited an opinion by the Attorney-General of May 23, 1927.

This opinion held that the constitutional limit of \$10,000 in fees could be collected in addition to salary. That is, public officials under the fee system are not restricted to a total income of \$10,000.

Mr. Muench held that, since the Collector's fees are paid him by the State, any question about them should be settled by State officials. The Schneider charges brought no remedial action.

Circuit Judges in St. Louis are not on a fee basis, but the Probate Judge is. In addition to his salary of \$8000 annually, the Probate Judge collected the following fees: 1931, \$5358.27; 1932, \$3684.40; 1933, \$2542.03; 1934, \$4039.49.

The License Collector gets a salary of \$4000 annually. He also collected the following fees: 1931, \$5966.85; 1932, \$5557.05; 1933, \$5042.55; 1934, \$5150.10.

Several years ago, an inquiry was made by the St. Louis Committee of the Missouri Organization for Reduction of Taxes and Public Expenditures. Among the numerous suggestions for reducing governmental expenditures that were brought out were these:

Abolish for all offices the practice of using fees or commissions for the purpose of paying the salaries of officials, employees and expenses of the office.

Put all elected officials on salaries commensurate with the duties of their offices.

Require that all fees, commissions and revenues of all character, collected by any local officials of the City of St. Louis, shall be paid into the treasuries of the city, state and schools, daily.

Require that all departments shall be subject to city budget control for all expenditures.

These suggestions were excellent. Nothing came of them.

An interesting example of what can be done through the instrumentality of an alert and conscientious public official was furnished by former Sheriff George W. Strotzman. In 1924, Mr. Strotzman called to the attention of the Circuit Judges the fact that his predecessors had been retaining fees in excess of their salary of \$10,000 a year. He estimated that, in 35 years, fees amounting to about \$250,000 had been so withheld by men occupying the Sheriff's office. Mr. Strotzman returned to the public treasury in his term of office excess fees received by him over his salary in the sum of \$23,000. Moreover, Mr. Strotzman fostered a bill in the 1925 Legislature, which became a law, fixing the total income of Sheriffs at \$10,000 a year and requiring the payment of excess fees to the treasury.

We do not mean to question the legality of the practice of fee-retaining by public officials. On the contrary, in most of the cases we have cited, retention of fees by them is clearly stipulated by law. The point we do make is that the law should be changed to eliminate the fee system lock, stock and barrel. It no longer has a place in any modern governmental system. It is a vestigial organ. All public officials should be fairly paid for their services; beyond that, the care and use and disposition

of public money received by them should be placed in the hands of the duly-constituted fiscal authorities. It is, of course, too late to obtain any action on this matter from the present Legislature, but it is not too early to begin petitioning the next one.

EUROPE'S STATESMANSHIP.

Prime Minister MacDonald's plain-spoken address to the Commons indicates the changes in British foreign policy to meet the issues raised by Germany's rearmament. Britain's determination to maintain a common front with France and Italy, as stated by MacDonald, is a departure from her former endeavors to maintain a balance of power in Europe while herself remaining aloof from Continental entanglements. Likewise, the plans announced for material increases in the British air forces betoken a greater reliance on military power than on conciliation to keep the peace.

It is a sad indication of Europe's mental state that MacDonald, known only a few years ago as a pacifist and man of peace, now is making speeches and writing articles that border on the bellicose. Certainly he did not advance the hope for conciliation, which he still expresses, in his recent stern denunciation of Hitler for having "broken up the road to peace and beset it with terrors." Nor will his latest address bring about any more friendly attitude in Berlin toward the other Powers.

While Britain's policy has been thus shifting, and the other nations have been taking turns in berating Germany, the Reich's own diplomacy has not been faultless. It is as Viscount Cecil said this week in the House of Lords: "I always thought Germany had a good case on its merits, but seemingly she has done everything that human ingenuity could devise to put herself in the wrong."

Announcement of Germany's decision to build submarines fits this diagnosis perfectly. Her moral right to have them is strong, for the victorious nations at Versailles outlawed German submarines while keeping their own, and later failed to heed the pledges there made to reduce armaments. But while hoping to win Britain's support in the present arms debate, the Germans take a step that is sure to rouse determination in Britain, whose people well remember the U-boat terror of war days.

As it appears now, the nations are engaged in a colossal game of bluff. Threats of force are met with threats of greater force; new armaments with other new armaments. It is a dangerous game, and Europe should have learned from past experience that it is not the way to peace. Greater hope lies in the plans for further negotiations, and by offers on both sides to reduce armaments if the other nations will do the same. While building their forces to greater heights, leaders in all the capitals are fortunately leaving the doors open to new collective peace efforts. That way rather than on the road of Mars will Europe find the security her statesmen are talking about.

THE OKLAHOMA METHOD.

Oklahoma is to be 100 per cent New Deal. Down there the Governor has an executive assistant whose business is to administer the patronage. The incumbent of that office, former Congressman McClintic, has announced that a survey will be made of appointive departments and institutions, and anyone who isn't every inch a New Dealer will be summarily fired.

Some of our legislators at Jefferson City will be interested in the Oklahoma method. Senator Quinn, we should think, will be particularly impressed. He was the father of the plan to pie-counter the Highway Department and the eleemosynary institutions, though he did exempt the public schools from the proposed censorship. Apparently there is no exemption in Oklahoma, and no necessity for an enabling act. Just an official ukase and the thing is done.

What will the Oklahoma survey reveal? One can't be cocksure, of course, but it is a good bet—yes, a cinch—that most of the State employees will pass the quiz with flying colors. Here and there, an intransigent may blurt out the truth, but for every such stray sheep, there will be ninety-and-nine of them in the New Deal fold.

The purging of the payroll is undertaken in the name of "loyalty to the Federal policies of the President and the policies of the Governor." But no New Deal euphemism can disguise such discredited old stuff.

ALL IN FUN.

Do not get the notion that when the barons, Magna Charta in one hand and battle-axe in the other, cornered King John at Runnymede, they were sore or anything like that. When Charles Martel turned back Attila at Tours, it was just good clean fun. And when Max Baer hit Primo Carnera with everything but the water bucket, his heart was nevertheless flowing with loving-kindness for the big Italian.

We are moved to these historical musings by a news dispatch from Washington quoting President Harper Sibley of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce as saying that the chamber's resolutions opposing administration policies will be presented to Mr. Roosevelt "in a friendly way." Just like the spirit that animates the spring strawberry festival.

FROM ONE TO THE OTHER.

The Abbey Theater Players from Dublin, Ireland, who have delighted St. Louis audiences this week, come from one of the oldest of those indigenous theaters which are springing up over much of the world.

Lady Gregory, George Moore, George Russell (AE), the poet Yeats and others founded the Abbey Theater. The Irish dramatists wrote for it. The players were trained in their native drama, as the Russians learned in the Moscow Theater to do the plays of Chekhov, Gogol and the other Russians. The Abbey players were not paid. They did the thing for their own sake, and their theater became famous in all the English-speaking nations. A proud achievement.

The Little Theater of St. Louis, from its origin eight years ago, has been an indigenous theater, one that trains young people in the arts and graces of the stage, produces the plays of local playwrights and offers each year a prize for the best new American play. All such things are in their origin feeble, but the Abbey Theater serves to remind us of what they can become.

Thursday night these two kindred institutions blended their arts in a joint program at the Little Theater. The local players, who are not paid either, were the hosts of the Dublin players. So the one complemented and also complimented the other.

It rained on May day and spoiled a lot of Communist parades and celebrations. Just another capitalist plot.



THE WORLD'S GONE ON, BOYS.

Asleep at the Wheel

Highway accidents caused by drivers falling asleep are not great in percentage, but frequently are fatal; nearly all could be prevented; survey shows bus lines take precautions to avoid this peril, and private motorists are worst offenders; 42 states restrict hours of truckmen by laws, but these have proved difficult to enforce.

Frederick G. Fassett in the Boston Evening Transcript.

THAT familiar Americanism, "asleep at the switch," belongs to the past. The moderns do not sleep at railway switches, or at the switches of the electric power lines, or at the switches of the telephone lines. Somnolence in the driver's seat adds to the appalling loss of life on the highways. It is proper, therefore, that it should have been made the subject of a study by the National Safety Council. Explanation is that attention is thus focused on fatigue, not because it is responsible for a large proportion of all highway accidents, but because of the great possibilities of abatement by practical methods.

It may be said, also, that it is a case in which the warning comes home to the driver with special force. It is pointed out that if he goes to sleep at the wheel, he is much more likely to be killed than he would be in any one of a wide range of other accidents to motor vehicles.

The reason is apparent. He may lose consciousness with his vehicle proceeding at a rapid rate. It may run into a tree, pole or building. It may plunge into a ditch or river. It may smash through the wall of a building. It meets its fate head-on. There is evident likelihood that he who sleeps at the wheel will never wake up.

The study reveals that, as to drivers of private passenger cars, the exposure to extreme fatigue while driving is relatively rare. There is, however, material for warnings in the accidents that have befallen motorists.

Bus drivers are not likely to drowse at the wheel. Extreme fatigue of drivers in city service is said to be almost unknown. Practically all intercity bus lines are reported to operate on schedules which do not require excessive on-duty hours, and employ drivers who are willing to get proper rest when off duty.

Unfortunately, there is more to the story. Mention is made of a bus company which, in addition to its revenue by hauling baseball, football and basketball teams for schools and colleges, imposes long hours on the drivers. In another case, transportation of National Guard troops from a city to their place of encampment calls for more drivers than the company is able to supply from its list of extra men, and a number of regular drivers take the runs in addition to their regular duties.

But it is added that accidents are so damaging to good will as to prompt the bus companies in general to be extremely careful about taking unnecessary risks. It is good business to avoid them. It is fair to say, also, that managers of bus companies realize their responsibility to the public.

Much of the study is devoted to trucks and their drivers. Here is a reminder that, with the growth of transportation of a great variety of commodities over the highways, jobs have been provided for a vast number of youths. Such men make good drivers when awake. Reputable trucking companies arrange for suitable sleeping quarters for their drivers, but it is one thing to offer a lodging for the night; it may be quite another thing to make a man go to bed.

Opportunities for sleeping are, however,

on the increase. The motor vehicle has caused the dotting of the landscape with overnight camps for tourists. Lately it has added to many a filling station a bunkhouse for truck drivers. There is much sleeping in trucks. The vehicle with a built-in berth is a common sight on the roads.

Practices in a great many branches of the long-distance motor trucking are considered in this survey. That which involves the greatest peril from fatigue would seem to be transportation of coal from the mine to the bin in the cellar. The business is done by men who own their trucks.

Coal bought at the mines is sold at a reduction from dealers' prices, but the market may be far from the source of supply.

One of the truckers described the business as "a tough racket—you've got to put in 18 hours a day or starve at it." Pennsylvania highway police report that accidents due to sleeping drivers are of almost weekly occurrence on the stretch of road between Philadelphia and Reading.

In the East, there is little evidence of one of the notable changes which the truck has brought about in transportation. In 1933, Omaha and East St. Louis each received by truck 3,500,000 head of livestock. Chicago and five other packing centers each received in excess of 2,000,000. Often, it is said, this form of the trucking industry offers temptation to long hours and lack of sleep.

Let it be thought that the truck is held responsible for a large share of the drowsiness on the highways, a passage containing good words for the vehicle and the driver who knows his business may be quoted:

"In spite of the unwieldiness, busses and trucks in general have shown a much better accident trend than private passenger cars, and that a very small proportion of the commercial users of streets and highways are responsible for the greatest part of the hazard due to exhausted drivers."

The study includes a section on the laws dealing with hours of duty of drivers of commercial motor vehicles. Forty-two states have such laws, but "little has been done on the whole to enforce the laws and regulations governing drivers' hours on duty." It is another illustration of the fact that it is easy to write a law into the statutes but difficult to make it work.

Figures are presented to show that accidents in which the driver was asleep constituted about 1 per cent of the whole number, but, as already stated, this is no reason for not seeking means to keep drivers awake. Three times as many drivers are found to be intoxicated as the number found suffering from fatigue.

Interesting is the description of methods employed by tired drivers to keep awake. The great American habit of gum chewing plays its part. Cigarettes tend to banish sleepiness. Picking up the hitch-hiker and talking with him helps. So does singing. Many a weary truck driver becomes a vocalist.

Finally, it may be said that the subject of the drowsy driver is of personal concern to everybody else upon the roads. He may run his vehicle into a tree or a pole, but there is always the chance that he will hit the pedestrian of an approaching car.

Roosevelt and the Railroads

From the New York World-Telegram.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT did well to include in his "must" program for the Congress legislation "designed to improve the status of our transportation agencies." In his radio talk, he urged measures to strengthen the merchant marine and air transport. He pointed to the need of regulating the railways' competitors on water and highway. He stressed the necessity of empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to "carry out a rounded conception of the national transportation system in which the benefits of private ownership are retained, while the public stake in these important services is protected by the public Government."

This is a general White House endorsement of the Eastman program now before Congress. That would enlarge the ICC, creating special divisions for regulating motor carriers, airways, waterways and pipe lines, make permanent and enlarge the powers of the Co-ordinator of Transportation.

Pending, also, is the favorably reported Wheeler resolution to investigate those scandalous chapters in American boom finance that relate to rail "reorganization." This is important.

It is obvious the American railroads cannot continue to live a hand-to-mouth existence. They must refund their staggering debt. They must cut the waste of duplicating lines without making the workers take the brunt of co-ordination. They must increase their revenues without driving business into the arms of their competitors. They must restore the shaken confidence of the investing public. They must modernize and rationalize their lines and retire their obsolete equipment.

There are three ways open for the railroads. One is the dangerous track that has all but wrecked them so far. Another is the track toward Government ownership. A third is the way of strict and co-ordinating Government regulation as proposed by the Eastman program.

The President has thrown the switch in this Eastman track as the safest way to both the railroad and the public. If it fails, then Government ownership probably will follow almost automatically.

ALASKA LOOKS UP.

From the New Orleans Times-Picayune.
A DISPATCH from Juneau declares that Alaska brought the "greatest boom" it has enjoyed in years. The assertion is based on compilations by the territorial Chamber of Commerce, which show, among other things, that Alaskan exports for last year totaled \$61,817,000 in value, a gain of \$18,000,000 over 1933, while its imports rose to \$30,275,000, a gain of \$9,000,000. Shipments increased by more than 100 per cent. Steamships operating between Alaska and the States carried in 1934 passengers, a gain of nearly 8000 over the preceding year.

The word "boom" has fallen from popular favor here in the States, so that the Alaskan claim of "the greatest boom in years" may be heavily discounted. But the cited figures reveal a substantial improvement beyond any question, and the good news of Alaskan business gains will be welcomed.

THE KANSAS WORM TURNS

From the Clay City (Kan.) Times.
IT is all right for Eastern newspapers to say that the thousands of tons of dirt which have recently obscured the sun west of the storm which blew Louisiana "twice as fast" as Kansas tornadoes. But when they start saying that the cowboy song originated in Kansas, it's going too far.

local.	Hay receipts were 1 car load	Sept.	10.50	10.49	10.47
		Dec.	10.80	10.77	10.80
		Sales, 920,000 pounds.			

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EARNINGS

AND DIVIDENDS

By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Comparisons in earnings with corresponding periods of previous year in statements are detailed in reports for changes in number of stores, if any, and comparative dates.

AUTOMOBILE PARTS AND TIRE
Stewart-Warner Corp.—Business total of company in April was one of best months in past five years.

HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS
Artison Corp.—March quarterly deficit was \$6,151 vs. deficit \$22,221 in April. **METALS (NON-FERROUS)**
American Zinc, Lead and Smelter Co.—March quarterly deficit was \$26,230 vs. net income \$87,020 in April.

Nipissing Mines Co., Ltd.—1934 net income was \$147,000 vs. \$147,000 in 1933.

common share of \$10.00, equal to 12 cents a share. New York Dock Co.—March quarter deficit was \$12,000 and \$14,034.

UTILITIES

Birmingham Electric Co. preferred share earnings, 12 months ended March 31, were \$2,816 vs. 28¢.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation 3 1/2% preferred share earnings, 12 months ended March 31, were \$7.81 vs. \$5.69.

Lehman has signed a big deal and is permitted unification of New York City's rapid transit systems including the city-owned Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and the elevated lines of Manhattan Railway Co. Carolina Power and Light Co. preferred share earnings, 12 months ended March 31, were \$7.81 vs. \$5.69.

Illinois Northern Utilities Co. electric share earnings, 12 months ended March 31, increased 6.9 per cent over like 1954 prior.

Michauk Hudson Power Corporation (reconversion)—1954 second preferred share earnings were \$1.88 vs. \$6.00.

Pennsylvania Power and Light Co. preferred share earnings, 12 months ended March 31, were \$14.42 vs. \$15.30.

Public Service General Lighting and Power Co., preferred share earnings, 12 months ended March 31, were \$5.18 vs. \$5.48.

RETAIL TRADE

Wieners Bros., Inc.—April sales were up per cent, four months up 2.3 per cent.

the YORK Max. 4.—Dividend actions in the week resulted in 10 favorable decisions and two that were unfavorable according to the Standard Statistics Company's compilation of the weekly decisions. The favorable actions totaled 10, 3 unfavorable.

Deliveries of coffee for the 10 months ending July 1 to April 30 were 7,764 bags, the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange reports. This was 9 bags of 103 per cent less than same period in the present year. Deliveries in the United States in April 30 months were 6,681,735 or 9,029,343 a year before.

State and municipal bond sales for the next week total \$18,527,000, according to the Municipal Bond Directory. This compares with a total of \$27,736,125 for the same week in 1934.

Annual stockholders meeting of the president, that was disclosed by Charles Corp., has been postponed by the company, has \$2,400,000 of bonds to pay its bonds. Both companies are being by the American Car & Foundry Co. of New York.

The arrival of \$84,000 Reserve Bank receipts for the week ending July 1 from Jones & Co., Inc. in a dispatch from the company, says Allie-Chambers & Co., New York.

Deliveries from the American Car & Foundry Co. for the week ending July 1, 1935, totaled more than \$1,000,000.

Ind. It adds that it was incorporated on Wednesday that the from the American Rolling Mill

Chalmers, president of the Naiming and Blamping Co., has been director of the Allu-Chalmers business at the lumber mills has creative gain for three consecutive years.

April 27 was the birthday of the Allu-Chalmers Co. for the period since November, 1933. The Allu-Chalmers Association of the Allu-Chalmers Co. reports that most of the 100 per cent of capacity were operating and running satisfactorily scheduled to the agency, the cotton and the Allu-Chalmers Co. has favorable operations in the trade being at an estimated 45 per cent.

FRUIT MARKET.

PRODUCE MARKET, 2004 A.

Report on prices paid here
by dealers by purchasers of
fruits was made by the "St.
Market Reporter":
"u baskets Missouri Golden
@ 2; Idaho winessa

cotton extra fancy wine.
 — Illinois bu baskets cora-
 25; wirecrates \$1.40 @ .75;
 fl. \$1.35 @ .50; golden yellow
 fl. \$1.15 @ .50; cham-
 flowers—Cardinal receipts: Ap-
 crates klondike, \$1.90 @ .75;
 quart klondike, \$2.25 @ .75;
 quart klondike, \$1.75 @ .75;
 Tennessee—Mississippi
 #klondike; 24-t. bibe-
 crate, \$1.80 @ 2.85;
 #klondike; 24-t. bibe-
 crate, \$1.60 @ 2.55;
 24-t. klondike \$1.50 @
 missouri, \$1.50 @ .75;
 FLORIDA—South American
 2.50 @ .75;
 — Mexican jumbo, \$4.00
 t.; pony, \$3.25; jumbo
 California lugs, \$1.80 @
 Puerto Rico crates,
 b. boxes, \$1.20 @ .40;
 b. 24 @ 34c.
 32-carton crates, \$1.50;
 Florida boxes, \$3 @ .4.
 — Virginia naves and Valen-
 Florida, \$2 @ 3.00 per

Texas boxes, \$2 @ 3;
on Friday (last session
grapefruit sold at \$1.

... May 4.—An in-
crease in the number of pas-
senger cars in the first four
months of the year during the
same period turned by Edward J.
late.

... this year were 1,104,261
passenger car registrations
in the first four months of the
year during the same period
having been regis-
tered with 145,220

WINK STOCKS

—Over the counter
quotations were

Mid.	Asked.
19 1/2	20 1/2
55	56

79	84
100	103
213	231
37	39
133	139
11	12

43	44
154	164
960	905
334	403
1485	1505
242	248
123	134
174	204
204	214
91	94
264	28
6	7
1360	1610

WINK BONDS

over-the-counter
Federal Land

(Bid. Asked)

102 1/2	103
101 1/2	101 3/4
101 1/2	101 3/4
101 1/2	101 3/4
102	102 1/2
105	106

COMPROMISE BILL FOR BONUS SAVED BY ADJOURNMENT

Recess Suggested by Robinson When Advocates of Cash Payment Back Vinson Measure.

HARRISON PROPOSAL SHOWS NO STRENGTH

Administration Leaders Virtually Concede Defeat of Only Plan Acceptable to Roosevelt.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Congress appeared today to be heading straight into a presidential veto on the soldiers' bonus. Administration leaders conceded they virtually had lost their fight for a compromise bill acceptable to President Roosevelt.

Defeat of the compromise proposal which Senator Harrison (Dem.), Mississippi, said the White House would approve was believed to have been averted yesterday only by a sudden adjournment over the week-end. The recess was suggested by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, when cash bonus forces lined up behind the Vinson measure.

The compromise plan failed to muster strength even after Harrison had agreed to an amendment by Senator Connally (Dem.), Texas, which would add \$800,000 to the cost. It was estimated that this amendment, cutting interest charged to veterans on bonus loans from 4 to 2 per cent, would make the bill require a total outlay of \$1,209,000,000.

Estimates on Cost. The Veterans' Administration has estimated that the Patman bill, proposing to pay the bonus in full with new currency, would require \$2,201,934,000. Officials have figured that the Vinson measure, leaving the method of payment unspecified, would involve an appropriation of \$2,253,545,000.

Harrison warned yesterday that his compromise was the only one of the three proposals that could receive presidential approval. He was asked by Senator Borah (Rep.), Idaho, if he had any assurance that Roosevelt would sign the compromise. "I haven't the slightest doubt in the world," Harrison replied.

As amended by Connally, the compromise bill would give about \$220, instead of \$180, to the average veteran, who has a \$100 bonus certificate against which he already has borrowed \$500. A veteran who has a \$1000 certificate and has not borrowed anything against it could obtain \$770, or he could hold his certificate until 1945 and get \$1115.

Under the Patman or Vinson bills, it is estimated, the average veteran would get a net cash payment of about \$500.

The Patman and Vinson forces in the Senate consolidated after Senator Thomas (Dem.), Oklahoma, amended the Vinson bill so that it would actually appropriate money to pay the bonus instead of merely authorizing an appropriation.

Harrison criticized Senator Huey P. Long (Dem.), Louisiana, and other supporters of the Patman bill for swinging over to the Vinson measure after opposing it bitterly earlier in the day. "It ain't the Vinson bill any more," Long answered. "It's the Vinson-Long-Thomas-Clark bill now."

The Vinson bill is strongly backed by the American Legion. The Patman measure already has been approved by the House.

ROOSEVELT SAYS DEMOCRACY DEPENDS UPON EDUCATION

Ousted Director of CCC Instruction Urges Teachers to 'Turn Heat On' Administration.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—President Roosevelt told the American Council on Education yesterday that all the "possibilities of a democracy rest squarely upon education." The President's message, read following a speech by Mrs. Roosevelt, said: "It is the business of Government to see that the benefits of changes (in schools) are spread to the greatest possible number of children."

C. S. Marsh, recently resigned educational director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, charged in a speech that the Roosevelt administration was neglecting CCC education. Urging the council to "turn on the heat" on the administration, Marsh said "either the President or the head of the CCC could issue orders at once" which would make the CCC an "effective educational institution."

Mrs. Rosalie Pleske Memorial. Memorial services for Mrs. Rosalie Pleske, 66 years old, a matron of the Lutheran Orphans' Home at Des Moines, St. Louis, who died Thursday of injuries suffered in an automobile accident, will be held at 8 o'clock tonight at Emmanuel Lutheran Church, Jefferson Avenue and Armand place. The funeral will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow from the Lutheran Church at St. Louis. She is survived by three sons and a daughter.

Portland Place Residence To Be Razed



FORMER home of Breckinridge Jones, which has been vacant since shortly after his death in 1928. It is a 16-room Colonial brick residence at 45 Portland place, and was built 30 years ago.

NEGRO OFFICIAL HELD IN KILLING OF RIVAL

Accused of Murder of Man Elected in Brooklyn, Ill. Despite His Opposition.

Alfred Campbell, Board of Education member in the all-Negro town of Brooklyn, Ill., was arrested last night charged with the murder of Phel Webster, recently elected to the board despite Campbell's strenuous opposition.

The State charges that the killing, April 24, was a further protest by Campbell against the mandate of Brooklyn's voters two weeks earlier when they elected the slate of Webster's party despite everything the opposition could do.

Webster was a member of the People's party while Campbell, who was not a candidate, is a staunch Progressive Democrat. Two board members and the president were to be elected and the People's party won all three places. The party has seven members, including the president. Three of the four who did not run are Progressive Democrats and the other a member of the People's party. The election rules provided that each party vote only in case of a tie. But the president is a member of the People's party.

Vote Charge Against Campbell. Campbell was active in the campaign and was an election judge. He and two other Progressive Democrats are now under indictment charged with an attempt to stuff the ballot box.

A warrant charging Campbell with murder was issued after yesterday's session of the inquest into the killing of Webster.

William Brown testified he was standing in front of a restaurant five minutes before the shooting and saw Webster walking home from church. Across the street, walking in the same direction, he saw Campbell, who crossed the street as Brown watched and walked behind Webster.

Judge Ross, who was standing in the same vicinity, said he saw Campbell walking along behind Webster.

Elmer Williams, walking toward Webster, testified that he saw Campbell walking along behind Webster. He heard shots and a moment later Campbell ran past him, headed away from the shooting and in the direction of his own home.

Testimony of Policemen. Robert Motley, Brooklyn policeman, testified that he was three blocks away when Webster was shot about 10:05 p. m. He said that persons who were nearer the scene reported a man dressed in brown running away when Webster fell.

Motley said that Patrolman James Evans went immediately to Campbell's home and found Campbell locking his garage. Campbell was wearing a brown sweater and dark trousers and told the officers, Motley said, that he had nothing to do with the shooting. He was arrested and subsequently was released. After the arrest last night, however, he was taken to the St. Clair County jail at Belleville and held without bond.

There he again declared his innocence saying, "I was framed. I haven't owned a pistol for 10 years. My wife had a pistol, but it was stolen during the election."

100,470,000 LIBRARY BOOKS

Average American Reads Three or Four a Year.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The average American citizen read three or four library books in 1934, for which he paid 38 cents, the American Library Association said today. Based on a survey, the first since 1926, a bulletin showed a total of 623,515 libraries with a total cost in 1934 of \$46,375,695. They had 100,470,215 books, with a total circulation of 448,998,845, or 3.67 per capita.

Actually, however, library reading was confined to about three-fifths of population, since 45,130,098, or 36.7 per cent, were without library service.

BRECKINRIDGE JONES HOME TO BE RAZED

16-Room Colonial Structure to Be Torn Down in Order to Save Taxes.

Wreckers will begin soon the work of razing the 16-room Colonial brick residence at 45 Portland place, formerly the home of Breckinridge Jones, chairman of the board of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., who died in 1928.

William R. Cady, vice-president and real estate officers of the trust company, which is co-executor of the Jones estate, said removal of the 30-year-old structure was decided on to save cost of maintenance and taxes on its \$15,600 assessed valuation. The property has been vacant since shortly after the death of Jones.

The two-and-a-half story building originally cost \$43,000 and is one of the city's most fashionable private places. Faced with tall white wood columns, it stands near the west end of the street and was among the city's fine residences. It has three large reception halls, five bedrooms and a three-car garage, which also will be razed.

Jones' will, made Sept. 15, 1928, two months before he died, provided that his wife was to have the use of the home for life. However, she died two weeks after the provision was made. The house was occupied for a short time after Jones' death by his son, Daniel W. Jones, a co-executor. The place has since been for sale.

MEN LOCK SIX IN BASEMENT, ROB POWER COMPANY OF \$135

One Woman Customer of Union Electric at University City Faints Before Being Released.

The Union Electric Light and Power Co. branch at 6500 Delmar boulevard, University City, was held up yesterday afternoon by three men, who locked five women and a man, including two customers, in the basement after threatening them with revolvers, took about \$135 from the cash drawer and escaped.

The woman customer, Mrs. G. Moeller, 674 S. Broadway, fainted in the basement before the group was released by a service man and others who found the office deserted upon entering shortly after the robbery. It was necessary to remove the basement door from the hinges, as the robbers had taken the key.

H. A. Marsh, 2935 Barnett avenue, a customer, was herded with the others into the basement, after he had been halted by one of the robbers who said: "Let him have it," as Marsh attempted to edge toward a side door.

Two of the robbers were the same men, according to employees, who held up the branch in February, obtaining \$150, after forcing six women go into the basement while they rifled the cash drawer.

OBJECTIONS TO RFC LOAN TO THE FIRST NATIONAL CO.

Five Holders of Participations Ask Court to Set Aside Its Order.

Five holders of first mortgage participation certificates sold by the First National Co. filed a motion yesterday asking Circuit Judge Baron to set aside his order granting authority to trustees under the certificates to borrow \$4,403,075 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in order to make a 45 per cent liquidating payment.

The participations are held by many investors less than 1 per cent of whom, the court pointed out, had objected to the loan. The objectors named in the motion asserted that the court was without authority to grant the order.

MRS. BOLAND'S THREE TRUSTS BASIS OF SUIT

Two Beneficiaries Allege Value Has Declined From \$109,000 to \$44,000.

A suit seeking an accounting from the trustees of three trusts created by the late Mrs. Catherine M. Boland for her daughter, Miss Julie Eleanor Boland, now living in Italy, was filed in Circuit Court yesterday by the daughter and her brother, Joseph M. Boland of Eureka, Mo.

They charged that a provision of the trusts was that the trustees should dispose of certain shares and bonds when there was a better market than at the time the trusts were created, but that the trustees held them when they were falling in value.

An attorney for the plaintiffs asserted that the shares and bonds had a market value of \$109,000 when the trusts were created, but it has fallen to \$44,000. The plaintiffs asked that any loss be assessed against the trustees—the Mercantile Commerce Bank and Trust Co., and John L. Boland Jr., their brother.

A statement issued in behalf of the trustees stated that the trustees had administered the estate properly and had agreed to enter their appearances simultaneously with the filing of the petition so that there would be no delay in obtaining a court decision on the points in dispute.

Mrs. Boland, widow of John Boland who was a director of the St. Louis Union Trust Co. and head of the Boland Stationery Co., died in 1923, leaving an estate valued at \$664,713. She created two of the trusts in 1919, and the third in 1920. The beneficiaries were named as beneficiaries of the trust in the event of the death of Julie Eleanor Boland.

REPORT SAYS 138TH INFANTRY IS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION

Equipment Better Than Ever Before, Declares Col. Lowe, Commanding.

A report by Col. Stephen E. Lowe, commanding officer of the 138th Infantry, Missouri National Guard, on the condition of the regiment as shown by recent Federal inspections, discloses a readiness for service and thorough equipment throughout.

Col. Lowe's report, made to A. L. Shapleigh, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Military Committee, says the regiment is recruited to its limit of 1100, and has a waiting list; that attendance last year averaged more than 80 per cent throughout the year, and that equipment and uniforms are better than ever before.

Should the need arise for use of the regiment, says Col. Lowe in the report, it is prepared to make an excellent record.

DEATH FOR ATTACKING WOMEN

Man Convicted at Los Angeles; Sanitary Fee Pending.

LOS ANGELES, May 4.—Edward Dugger, who attacked three women last March, was convicted of kidnapping, robbery, burglary and criminal assault and his punishment at death by a Superior Court jury yesterday. He received the verdict from a jury of seven men and five women with no display of emotion.

He had pleaded not guilty and not guilty by reason of insanity, and is yet to have a hearing on the insanity plea. No defense was made to the charges. The defense attorney saying the case would rest on the question of sanity.

POWER LINE TOWER BOMBED IN ILLINOIS

Dynamiting Near Springfield—Danville Violence Also Laid to Strike.

By the Associated Press. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 4.—Using dynamite and hacksaws, vandals last night and early today wrecked two steel towers supporting high tension lines of the Illinois Power and Light Co., whose union employees are on strike.

The attempts to disrupt service, made near Danville and Springfield, were the first major acts of violence in the Central Illinois utility strike in two weeks. The first attempt was made near Hillery, two miles north of Danville, where hacksaws were used to cut through two legs of a corner tower. The weight of the high voltage lines pulled the 60-foot structure to the ground. A saw blade was found at the scene.

Flowers were off only 15 seconds, the source of supply being switched immediately to the company's generating plant at Danville. A large repair crew worked through the morning and the damaged circuit was expected to be in operation today.

Explosions at Springfield. Three dynamite blasts damaged a 57-foot steel transmission tower near Springfield. The blasting of the tower, which carried a 140,000-volt power line from Peoria to Decatur, forced the temporary disconnecting of the line while hasty repairs were made. Damage was estimated at \$500.

The explosions were felt in Springfield, and a widespread search for the source was instituted. Workmen found the damaged tower along State route No. 10. The power line was disconnected temporarily and this caused lights in Springfield to flick because of a sub-line which passed through the tower.

Apparently no one was injured by the explosions and no damage was done other than to the tower and lines.

Southern Illinois Situation. The new violence followed an order of the State Commerce Commission to force the end of a sympathy walkout of union employees of the Illinois Power & Light Co. in Southern Illinois.

There, also vandals tampered with a power line early today and three towns, Venice, Madison and Granite City, were in darkness about an hour.

The Commission's order to the company did not affect this area, where union employees have been on strike since April 3 to gain a "closed shop" contract. It directed the company to resume normal service to its Southern Illinois customers.

In that area, where the company employs only union men, representatives of the strikers with an ultimatum to return to their jobs or be replaced.

ANOTHER SUIT OVER CONTROL OF ST. LOUIS TRUTH CENTER

Executive Committee Petition Seeks to Restore Pastor to the Center.

Another suit involving control of the St. Louis Truth Center property at 4026-50 Lindell boulevard was filed in Circuit Court yesterday. It supplements a suit filed by Charles and Miss Catherine Hartmann, who seek to oust their brother, the Rev. Emil Hartmann, from possession of the center.

EXTORTIONIST CAUGHT, HAS LIST OF 150 NAMES

Bridgeport (Conn.) Butcher Boy Admits He Threatened Five Persons.

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, May 4.—Department of Justice agents here announced yesterday that a \$10-a-week butcher boy, Peter Zmindak, 22-year-old son of a Bridgeport (Conn.) factory worker, had admitted sending extortion letters to five persons, with the intention of sending such threats to many others.

In his home was found a card index system listing the names of 150 prominent persons and estimates of their wealth. The list included David Sarnoff, Irving Berlin, William Fox and Judge Irving Lehman of the Court of Appeals. Zmindak was arrested after agents had compared his handwriting with that in the threatening letters. They said it was the same. He was held under \$15,000 bail for appearance in Federal Court in Bridgeport Monday.

Rhea Whitley, head of the Justice Department's investigating bureau here, said the first letter was sent to Lewis L. Strauss, partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co., last December. It demanded \$7500 under threat of kidnapping of some member of Strauss' family. Strauss formerly was a secretary to Herbert Hoover.

Other letters were received by Carl M. Loeb, former Kuhn, Loeb partner, demanding \$7000; Miss Annie Burr Jennings of New York and Fairfield, Conn., daughter of the late Oliver Burr Jennings, one of the founders of Standard Oil, \$12,500; Mrs. Henry W. Farnam, New Haven, \$10,000, and Charles Shipman Payson, son-in-law of the late Harry Payne Whitney, no amount announced.

Several of the letters demanded that packages of money be left at the Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport, where Zmindak once worked. Investigators compared the handwriting with that of present and former employees and found it corresponded with Zmindak's.

Several dummy packages were sent to the hotel, but Zmindak never appeared. Some days ago, however, Miss Jennings received letters demanding that the money be left in a field 15 miles from Bridgeport. Packages resembling money were placed there under surveillance of agents. When Zmindak appeared he was questioned and then released after his handwriting had been taken. He was arrested later at his home.

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs, butter and poultry market for May 4, as reported by the St. Louis Daily Market Reporter:

Butter—Creamery extras, whole milk, standard (90 score), 28c; firsts, 26c; seconds, 24c; country milk, 18c; 1 lb. creamery, 18c; 1 lb. country, 18c; 1 lb. creamery, 18c; 1 lb. country, 18c.

Eggs—Missouri standards in new cases, 24c; Missouri No. 1 in good cases, 23c; unclassified, 20c.

POULTRY—Missouri standards in new cases, 24c; Missouri No. 1 in good cases, 23c; unclassified, 20c.

SPRING CHICKENS—Arkansas white, 21c; colored and nearby whites, 14 to 15c; 16 to 18c; 19 to 20c; 21 to 22c; 23 to 24c; 25 to 26c; 27 to 28c; 29 to 30c; 31 to 32c; 33 to 34c; 35 to 36c; 37 to 38c; 39 to 40c; 41 to 42c; 43 to 44c; 45 to 46c; 47 to 48c; 49 to 50c; 51 to 52c; 53 to 54c; 55 to 56c; 57 to 58c; 59 to 60c; 61 to 62c; 63 to 64c; 65 to 66c; 67 to 68c; 69 to 70c; 71 to 72c; 73 to 74c; 75 to 76c; 77 to 78c; 79 to 80c; 81 to 82c; 83 to 84c; 85 to 86c; 87 to 88c; 89 to 90c; 91 to 92c; 93 to 94c; 95 to 96c; 97 to 98c; 99 to 100c.

UNIT QUOTATIONS. By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, May 4.—In the following table will be found the quoted rates of exchange for foreign currencies in New York City, as of May 4, 1935.

HOG PRICES ARE UNDER PREVIOUS DAY'S AVERAGE

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., May 4.—(U. S. Department of Agriculture.)—Hogs, 1500; direct; market 5c to 15c lower than Friday's average; a few pigs and light litters at full price; 200 to 270 pounds, \$9.10 to \$9.15; 170 to 200 pounds, \$8.75 to \$8.80; 150 to 160 pounds, \$8.35 to \$8.40; 120 to 140 pounds, \$7.85 to \$8.10; 100 to 120 pounds, \$7.40 to \$7.60; bulk sales, \$7.75 to \$7.85; largely, 75c; compared with week ago, generally steady to 10c higher.

Sheep, 1000; compared with week ago: spring lambs, \$1.50 lower; lambs, 50c lower; ewes, 25c lower; yearlings, 25c lower; 10 to 14 months, 25c lower; 15 to 18 months, 25c lower; 19 to 24 months, 25c lower; 25 to 30 months, 25c lower; 31 to 36 months, 25c lower; 37 to 42 months, 25c lower; 43 to 48 months, 25c lower; 49 to 54 months, 25c lower; 55 to 60 months, 25c lower; 61 to 66 months, 25c lower; 67 to 72 months, 25c lower; 73 to 78 months, 25c lower; 79 to 84 months, 25c lower; 85 to 90 months, 25c lower; 91 to 96 months, 25c lower; 97 to 102 months, 25c lower; 103 to 108 months, 25c lower; 109 to 114 months, 25c lower; 115 to 120 months, 25c lower; 121 to 126 months, 25c lower; 127 to 132 months, 25c lower; 133 to 138 months, 25c lower; 139 to 144 months, 25c lower; 145 to 150 months, 25c lower; 151 to 156 months, 25c lower; 157 to 162 months, 25c lower; 163 to 168 months, 25c lower; 169 to 174 months, 25c lower; 175 to 180 months, 25c lower; 181 to 186 months, 25c lower; 187 to 192 months, 25c lower; 193 to 198 months, 25c lower; 199 to 204 months, 25c lower; 205 to 210 months, 25c lower; 211 to 216 months, 25c lower; 217 to 222 months, 25c lower; 223 to 228 months, 25c lower; 229 to 234 months, 25c lower; 235 to 240 months, 25c lower; 241 to 246 months, 25c lower; 247 to 252 months, 25c lower; 253 to 258 months, 25c lower; 259 to 264 months, 25c lower; 265 to 270 months, 25c lower; 271 to 276 months, 25c lower; 277 to 282 months, 25c lower; 283 to 288 months, 25c lower; 289 to 294 months, 25c lower; 295 to 300 months, 25c lower; 301 to 306 months, 25c lower; 307 to 312 months, 25c lower; 313 to 318 months, 25c lower; 319 to 324 months, 25c lower; 325 to 330 months, 25c lower; 331 to 336 months, 25c lower; 337 to 342 months, 25c lower; 343 to 348 months, 25c lower; 349 to 354 months, 25c lower; 355 to 360 months, 25c lower; 361 to 366 months, 25c lower; 367 to 372 months, 25c lower; 373 to 378 months, 25c lower; 379 to 384 months, 25c lower; 385 to 390 months, 25c lower; 391 to 396 months, 25c lower; 397 to 402 months, 25c lower; 403 to 408 months, 25c lower; 409 to 414 months, 25c lower; 415 to 420 months, 25c lower; 421 to 426 months, 25c lower; 427 to 432 months, 25c lower; 433 to 438 months, 25c lower; 439 to 444 months, 25c lower; 445 to 450 months, 25c lower; 451 to 456 months, 25c lower; 457 to 462 months, 25c lower; 463 to 468 months, 25c lower; 469 to 474 months, 25c lower; 475 to 480 months, 25c lower; 481 to 486 months, 25c lower; 487 to 492 months, 25c lower; 493 to 498 months, 25c lower; 499 to 504 months, 25c lower; 505 to 510 months, 25c lower; 511 to 516 months, 25c lower; 517 to 522 months, 25c lower; 523 to 528 months, 25c lower; 529 to 534 months, 25c lower; 535 to 540 months, 25c lower; 541 to 546 months, 25c lower; 547 to 552 months, 25c lower; 553 to 558 months, 25c lower; 559 to 564 months, 25c lower; 565 to 570 months, 25c lower; 571 to 576 months, 25c lower; 577 to 582 months, 25c lower; 583 to 588 months, 25c lower; 589 to 594 months, 25c lower; 595 to 600 months, 25c lower; 601 to 606 months, 25c lower; 607 to 612 months, 25c lower; 613 to 618 months, 25c lower; 619 to 624 months, 25c lower; 625 to 630 months, 25c lower; 631 to 636 months, 25c lower; 637 to 642 months, 25c lower; 643 to 648 months, 25c lower; 649 to 654 months, 25c lower; 655 to 660 months, 25c lower; 661 to 666 months, 25c lower; 667 to 672 months, 25c lower; 673 to 678 months, 25c lower; 679 to 684 months, 25c lower; 685 to 690 months, 25c lower; 691 to 696 months, 25c lower; 697 to 702 months, 25c lower; 703 to 708 months, 25c lower; 709 to 714 months, 25c lower; 715 to 720 months, 25c lower; 721 to 726 months, 25c lower; 727 to 732 months, 25c lower; 733 to 738 months, 25c lower; 739 to 744 months, 25c lower; 745 to 750 months, 25c lower; 751 to 756 months, 25c lower; 757 to 762 months, 25c lower; 763 to 768 months, 25c lower; 769 to 774 months, 25c lower; 775 to 780 months, 25c lower; 781 to 786 months, 25c lower; 787 to 792 months, 25c lower; 793 to 798 months, 25c lower; 799 to 804 months, 25c lower; 805 to 810 months, 25c lower; 811 to 816 months, 25c lower; 817 to 822 months, 25c lower; 823 to 828 months, 25c lower; 829 to 834 months, 25c lower; 835 to 840 months, 25c lower; 841 to 846 months, 25c lower; 847 to 852 months, 25c lower; 853 to 858 months, 25c lower; 859 to 864 months, 25c lower; 865 to 870 months, 25c lower; 871 to 876 months, 25c lower; 877 to 882 months, 25c lower; 883 to 888 months, 25c lower; 889 to 894 months, 25c lower; 895 to 900 months, 25c lower; 901 to 906 months, 25c lower; 907 to 912 months, 25c lower; 913 to 918 months, 25c lower; 919 to 924 months, 25c lower; 925 to 930 months, 25c lower; 931 to 936 months, 25c lower; 937 to 942 months, 25c lower; 943 to 948 months, 25c lower; 949 to 954 months, 25c lower; 955 to 960 months, 25c lower; 961 to 966 months, 25c lower; 967 to 972 months, 25c lower; 973 to 978 months, 25c lower; 979 to 984 months, 25c lower; 985 to 990 months, 25c lower; 991 to 996 months, 25c lower; 997 to 1002 months, 25c lower; 1003 to 1008 months, 25c lower; 1009 to 1014 months, 25c lower; 1015 to 1020 months, 25c lower; 1021 to 1026 months, 25c lower; 1027 to 1032 months, 25c lower; 1033 to 1038 months, 25c lower; 1039 to 1044 months, 25c lower; 1045 to 1050 months, 25c lower; 1051 to 1056 months, 25c lower; 1057 to 1062 months, 25c lower; 1063 to 1068 months, 25c lower; 1069 to 1074 months, 25c lower; 1075 to 1080 months, 25c lower; 1081 to 1086 months, 25c lower; 1087 to 1092 months, 25c lower; 1093 to 1098 months, 25c lower; 1099 to 1104 months, 25c lower; 1105 to 1110 months, 25c lower; 1111 to 1116 months, 25c lower; 1117 to 1122 months, 25c lower; 1123 to 1128 months, 25c lower; 1129 to 1134 months, 25c lower; 1135 to 1140 months, 25c lower; 1141 to 1146 months, 25c lower; 1147 to 1152 months, 25c lower; 1153 to 1158 months, 25c lower; 1159 to 1164 months, 25c lower; 1165 to 1170 months, 25c lower; 1171 to 1176 months, 25c lower; 1177 to 1182 months, 25c lower; 1183 to 1188 months, 25c lower; 1189 to 1194 months, 25c lower; 1195 to 1200 months, 25c lower; 1201 to 1206 months, 25c lower; 1207 to 1212 months, 25c lower; 1213 to 1218 months, 25c lower; 1219 to 1224 months, 25c lower; 1225 to 1230 months, 25c lower; 1231 to 1236 months, 25c lower; 1237 to 1242

The new scoreboard in the park of the Detroit Tigers is 110 feet long and 30 feet high.

SATURDAY
MAY 4, 1935.
RESORTS
For Sale
Fenton; priced to sell.
Meramec, 60-foot
furnished; electric, hot
water; also canoe. CE. 9515.
For Rent
New on River Bluff; 100
feet; 45 miles west. FO. 8043.
URBAN SALES
Rooms; 75-foot front; \$1400.
WAB. 438.
Carsonville
3-5-room bungalow, mod-
ern; plenty of fruit; \$2700;
cash 1141M.
Kirkwood
UNDER CONSTRUCTION
to suit. ROLOFF, Rt. 1234.
1st floor, large finished
floor; garage in basement;
cash 1141M.
ebster Groves
SALE WANTED.
FORELAND FL.
transferred and requests
a quick sale on this
place; 2 rooms, bath and
1st floor, large finished
floor; garage in basement;
cash 1141M.
ONAL RLY., RE. 3881.
rental information call
AL RLY. CO., RE. 3881.
ALSON R. E. & LOAN CO.
308 for Webster map and list
L ESTATE
ATE-WTD. TO BUY
Apartments Wanted
good 4-family flat in South
St. Louis; 2-2-2. Post-Dispatch.
WS AND COTTAGES
For Sale
North
4130—6 rooms, sunroom,
hardwood floors, insulated,
garage; owner.
Southwest
35—Open; builder, Henry
Hanson 4102.
RTMENTS, FOR SALE
South
3-4 room single; priced to
sell. 6239.
NCES FOR SALE
South
HOUSE LOCATION
8-room residence, bath,
d and 3d floor furnished;
want offer. FR. 2943.
SCHINGER, FR. 2943.
TE—OTHER CITIES
Warehouse for rent or sale;
location on switch track
in city; couple blocks from
a section. Peoria Paper
Jonesburg, Mo., 6 large
water in kitchen, large
fruit trees. MU. 5118, ex.
ANCIAL
N REAL ESTATE
STOCK
4712 Nat'l
Bridge
money to invest on im-
proved deeds of trust, 50
of property,
act. on 3-year loans
act. on 5-year loans
acts or run-down property
Answer immediately.
To private parties want
homes, flats and apart-
ments. Box L-388.
Choice country improved
R. APPEL, RE. 6160.
PERSONAL PROP.
Clothing, jewelry, shot-
gun. Finney, Pawnshop.
USED
MOBILES
AUTOMOBILES
NARCH
NEW
good used car
WY and ENRIGHT
Wanted
ARS WANTED BADLY.
Kingshighway, FL. 6500.
late models; see us be-
making loans.
2819 Gravelle.
day good cash price.
F. Prospect 8800.
ing title, get cash. Out
Kingshighway, FL. 6500.
1934; must be in
will pay cash; private.
Hire
without drivers; state
low rates. GA. 3131.
For Sale
R FORDS
\$ 40 Down
\$ 50 Down
\$ 60 Down
\$ 75 Down
\$100 Down
FORD DEALER
y and Enright
For Sale
Y SPECIALS
COUPE, \$235
original finish
new.
DOWN
CH-FORD
and Enright
lux, bargain; A-1
20 N. Clay, Kirkwood.
For Sale
STAMPS
Y USED CAR
ON HAND
Y SPECIALS
Door
\$225
BERS
FORD DEALER
4201 S. GRAND
For Sale
50 cents up. 6373
AUTOMOBILES
YOUR CAR IN
RATES.
NCE CORP.
3807 Easton

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

DOGS
WHAT A CANINE
COMRADE
CAN MEAN TO THE
CHILD

ATTRACTIVE NEW COIFFURES
WALTER WINCHELL -- ELSIE ROBINSON
COMMENT FROM HOLLYWOOD
MARTHA CARR -- BRIDGE -- EMILY POST
FICTION -- HEALTH -- HUMOR

PART THREE

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1935.

PAGES 1-6C

Today

War, War, and War.
Threats, Alliances.
A Nazi Discovers.
Free Beer, Perhaps.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.
(Copyright, 1935.)

THE House of Commons cheers while MacDonald tells Germany, in substance, "start something, and we shall do to you again what we did between 1914 and 1918." Britain is determined to have an air fleet equal to that of any probable group of hostile nations. A British spokesman says: "Under no circumstances, will we accept inferiority with regard to whatever air force may be raised by Germany in the future." The difficulty is to know what Germany or any other country is "raising."

Germany also makes announcements through Air Minister Gen. Goering. He wants the League of Nations to apologize for criticising Germany's repudiation of the Versailles treaty and says: "Germany's air fleet is the most modern on earth, its fighters possess a better morale than that of any other air force. Further, German anti-aircraft guns are the best, most effective in the world."

France replies: "Not long ago you Germans were saying 'Paris in five days.' You are not there yet and you never again will be there."

The war outlook is not cheerful. Hitler and Goering evidently feel that they have their military reputations to make and must attend to that. This country should not be too busy with other things to realize that war may be next on the program.

France suggests an "anti-terrorist" or "penal court" that would punish any aggressor.

Russia and France are "getting ready." Russia agrees to keep 450,000 men on its western border, close to the German line. Each country promises to fight for the other when and if the other is "invaded," not otherwise. Bombing a city from the air without troops marching on the soil probably would constitute "invasion."

The alliance between France and Russia, with their great air fleets, would make a wise Hitler thoughtful.

Statesmen who witnessed the May day military demonstration in Moscow were impressed especially by the great number of high-powered tanks, or "land battleships," enough of them to travel over the country in solid rows, like old-fashioned cavalry or infantry, but 10-20 times more efficient.

Our army, which talks about "continuing the use of cavalry" and similar nonsense, ought to investigate that.

Herr Ulrich Fleischauer has fresh news. As a "Nazi expert," he says the League of Nations was planned by Jews. "To unify the language, money and religion of Israel." Also, Herr Fleischauer discovers that Jews "gain their ends by starting revolutions." Believe it or not, they started the Russian revolution, having first hired somebody to assassinate Archduke Ferdinand at Sarajevo, thus starting the World War. The German discoverer does not explain why Trotsky, head of the Bolshevik army, one of the ablest of the Bolsheviks, was expelled from Russia, if that was a Jewish revolution. The Nazi fanatic seems not to know that it is possible to be too silly.

One English town will celebrate the King's jubilee by distributing free beer. Might it not be a good idea to make light beer part of the regular food supply of men in this Government's CCC camps?

Minus Government tax, it would cost little keep men contented, abolish or diminish complaints of some workers spending their small supplies of money with bootleggers.

Kang Kato, head of the "All-Japan Labor Union Council," having obtained passports, is coming to the United States, at the invitation of the American Federation of Labor.

American manufacturers should see him and learn, if possible, how Japan manages to manufacture and sell so much cheaper than we can. Perhaps it is not all "lower wages and lower standard of living."

Philippine friends who call themselves "Sakalistas" want to be independent of the United States fast away. They cannot wait, and some 60 have been killed in riots. They have vague ideas on the formation of a Socialist Government, with everybody happy, short hours, high wages. That kind of government as work should be interesting, particularly to the Japanese. They take more than a brotherly interest in the Philippines.

IVY PLANTING CEREMONY



Dr. Otto Heller planting ivy at the traditional May Day festival at Washington University. Chancellor Throop is at the right of the photograph.

BANKERS VISIT PRESIDENT



R. S. Hecht, president of the American Bankers Association, left, and Tom K. Smith of St. Louis, vice-president, called on Mr. Roosevelt and assured him that the financial jam was broken.

INHERITS \$250,000



Mrs. A. H. Woods of Los Angeles, estranged wife of the theatrical producer, who was the chief beneficiary under the will of her cousin, Joe Godsol, former film producer.

HAVEN FOR THE WEARY



A mother and her seven children taking a vacation at the Evangeline Camp of the Salvation Army near Ferguson, Mo.

A LETTER TO DADDY



Three of the four children of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, notorious draft dodger, mail a letter to their father in Germany. The children, with Mrs. Bergdoll, are in this country to plead for a pardon for Bergdoll.

BIG HORSEMAN NOW



Bing Crosby, radio and screen crooner, has gone in for horse racing. Here he is with one of his jockeys at Agua Caliente track.

OFF FOR STRANGE LAND



Two mothers and their babies among the colonists from the middle west who have sailed for Alaska in a government colonization enterprise. They will settle in the fertile Mantakuska Valley.

A DOCTOR TALKS OF HEALTH

By Logan Clendenning, M. D.

SUPERSTITION seems to be like one of the blind forces of nature—as much a part of man's equipment as his skin. One thinks of it as an attribute of primitive man or of ignorant man, but, indeed, no sooner is the modern triumph of civilization produced than it is found already ingrained with a heavy load of superstition.

I have striven for 20 years with the superstition that eating food cooked in aluminum cookware is harmful. There is not a single shadow of a fact to substantiate it, yet people once hearing it from the lips of some ignorant corner-store philosopher, cling to it against the advice of the best-informed chemists and nutrition experts in the world. And thus they cheat themselves out of an inexpensive and convenient metal for cooking purposes. Such ideas are like a foreign body in the stream of consciousness; every thought impinges against them. The sort of evidence I get on the subject is that somebody's pet goat refused to drink milk out of an aluminum pan; so the goat's instinct is better than the exact knowledge of the professor of chemistry at Harvard.

Nonsensical.

Here is the airplane. That is modern enough so that you would think it would be free from any associations that belong to the cave-man period. But I find there is a deeply rooted idea that if the mother of an unborn child goes up in an airplane, the baby will be born deaf and dumb. I am not advocating airplane rides for prospective mothers, mind you, but what nonsense.

And those things never die. There is always somebody to repeat them. Think of the misery that has been caused by the idea that children can be marked by something the mother does or something that happens to her. What better than the only connection between the mother and the unborn child is the exchange of gases and nutritious material through a membrane. How could an injury to the mother's left arm possibly be communicated to the child's left arm?

Not only is it not theoretically possible, but there are billions of instances to prove that it is not true. The people now living in the United States spent, if the time is totaled up, a billion years inside their mothers' wombs, suppose the mother lived a billion years. That would go back to the time when the earth was largely gaseous. Don't you think plenty of things could happen to that person during that billion years? Don't you think plenty of things happened to all our mothers while they were carrying us? Yet there are very few "marks" to show for it.

Real Danger.

And yet people will pay no attention to the possibility of really marking their children. Instance the recent marriage of the Infanta of Spain. She knows—the whole world knows—that she carries an hereditary taint likely to mark her sons with a horrible and crippling disease. She saw it in her own brothers. The disease wrecked the Russian empire and the Spanish monarchy. Yet she deliberately runs the risk of dumping a new load of hemophiliacs into the world. She is a woman trained to exercise self-control and denial. But even when her example is one that will be seen by everyone, she deliberately sets herself against laws far more inexorable than the laws of nature—the laws of Nature. No wonder men got rid of kings.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Six pamphlets by Dr. Clendenning can now be obtained by sending 10 cents in coin, for each, and a self-addressed envelope stamped with a three-cent stamp, to Dr. Logan Clendenning, in care of this paper. The pamphlets are: "Indigestion and Constipation," "Reducing and Gaining," "Infant Feeding," "Instructions for the Treatment of Diabetes," "Feminine Hygiene" and "The Care of the Hair and Skin."

DAILY MAGAZINE

Stamps Issued Over Feminine Emancipation

Turkey Commemorates Honor Progress in Status of Women.

TO commemorate the emancipation of the women, Turkey has issued a series of stamps, the largest and most elaborate set ever issued in honor of women by any country. The occasion for the issuance of the commemorative postage stamps was the convention of the International Congress of Women at Istanbul from April 18 to April 24, 1935. The series consists of 15 denominations, all values being sold at double face. The series was printed in Switzerland.

The denominations, colors and designs of this set is as follows: 20p sepia, insignia of the Congress; 1k carmine pink, a teacher; 2k slate, a woman farmer; 2½k green, a typist; 4k blue, a policewoman and aviator; 5k violet, a woman voter; 7½k red, Yildiz Kiosk, the Convention Hall; 10k orange yellow, portrait of Carrie Chapman Catt; 12½k blue, portrait of Jane Addams; 15k violet, portrait of Grazia Deledda, Nobel prize winner for literature; 20k orange red portrait of Selma Lagerlof, Nobel prize winner for literature; 25k green, portrait of Bertha von Suttner, winner of Nobel peace prize; 30k ultramarine, portrait of Sigrid Undset, Nobel prize winner for literature; 50k olive green, portrait of Mme. Curie, Nobel prize winner for science, and 100k carmine red, portrait of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, Turkish dictator and liberator of Turkish women.

At the Philatelic Agency. The following is a list of stamps which can be obtained from the United States Philatelic Agency at Washington, D. C.:

Uncommemorated imperforates of March 15, 1935—1 cent Parks to 10 cent Parks, 3 cent flat plate Mothers, 3 cent Wisconsin, 16 cent Airmail Special Delivery, all in sheets of 200 and blocks of four; Century of Progress, 1 cent and 3 cent, sheets of 225 stamps (9 panes); Parks 1 cent and 3 cent, sheet of 120 stamps (20 panes); Little America, 3 cent, sheets of 150 stamps (25 panes). The following can be had perforated—Little America, 3 cent, sheets of 200 and blocks of 4; Newburgh, 2 cent, sheets of 400 and blocks of 4. For postage on these special issues allow 18 cents for first uncanceled sheet and 3 cents for each additional sheet plus registry fee.

The following commemoratives can be had: 3 cent Newburgh, 1 and 3 cent Century of Progress perforated and sheets of 25 imperforate; 3 cent NRA, 5 cent Koscusko, 3 cent Maryland, 3 cent Mothers (rotary and flat), 3 cent Wisconsin, 1 cent Yosemite, 3 cent Mount Rainier and 3 cent Little America, the last three in sheets of 6 imperforate; Parks issue 1 cent to 10 cent perf. Airmail, 10c, 15c, 20c map, 6c orange, 8c olive green, 1933 Zeppelin, 50c green, 16c airmail special delivery.

Issues of 1922-23: ½, 1, 1½ (684 only), 2, 3 (Washington), 4 (Taft), 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 25, 30 and 50 cent, \$1, \$2 and \$5. Coil stamps, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and 15 cent; 1½, 2, 3 and 5 cent; 10, 15 and 25 cent.

Special delivery, 10, 15 (rotary), and 20 (flat plate) cent. Special handling 10, 15, 20 and 25 cent.

The Philippine Trade Commission has returned to its sales list the 1, 2 and 10 peso imperforate stamps.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—To render the Argentine postage stamps to the President of Argentina, a series will be issued for President Vargas of Brazil when he visits this country.

SPAIN—The new practice of portraying dead politicians and revolutionary leaders having proved popular, the Postal Administration has decided to go further and to honor sculptors, painters and architects.

TANGIER—The ½d of the new British series has been overprinted "Tangier" for use here.

TURKEY—A new 2½k Kurus yellow-brown has been issued. It is of the same design as the 1½k blue with the overprinted red crescent.

NEW COIFFURES

A Group of Attractive Hair Modes Created in St. Louis



The coiffure above, of which two views are shown, is designed for either long or short hair. For either, the hair is brought back from the forehead in soft waves. If the hair is short, it is waved in close, tight, flat curls at the back and a braid of match-locks is wound around them and then over the head in coronet style. If the hair is long and thick, then the front hair may be shortened to curling length and an attractive hair dress for evening may be evolved. Mrs. Emma Wagner is the creator.

Some Unusual Dishes Made With Rhubarb

Stuffed Meat Recipe Offers a Novel Combination for Spring.

AS ONE of the cheeriest harbingers of spring, rhubarb has always received a warm welcome at its first appearance, whether on the market or in the family garden.

An unusual way of serving rhubarb which gives a pleasing tartness to pork and may be used with other meats is:

Rhubarb-Stuffed Pork Tenderloin. Two cups soft bread crumbs. One and one-half cups rhubarb, cooked and drained. One tablespoon green pepper, minced. One tablespoon onion, minced. One-half teaspoon salt. Dash pepper. One-half teaspoon paprika. One-eighth teaspoon thyme. One-half cup rhubarb juice. One-half cup granulated sugar. One and one-half pounds pork tenderloin, thinly sliced. Three tablespoons all-purpose flour. Three tablespoons fat. Two cups boiling water. Parsley.

Liquid from cooked meat. Three-fourths cup cold water. Two tablespoons all-purpose flour. Combine bread crumbs, drained rhubarb, green pepper, onion and seasonings. Add rhubarb juice and sugar and mix well. Cut pork into pieces about four inches long. Spread each piece with dressing, roll and secure with toothpicks. Roll these lightly in flour and saute in hot fat until golden brown on all sides. Place in covered baking dish, add boiling water and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until well done, about one hour. Serve on platter, garnished with parsley, with gravy made as follows:

Add to liquid remaining in baking dish three-fourths cup cold water which has been combined with two tablespoons of flour. Cook until

smooth, stirring constantly. Season with additional salt and pepper to taste. This recipe makes six portions.

Rhubarb Logs. One and three-fourths cups all-purpose flour. Five tablespoons granulated sugar. One tablespoon baking powder. One-eighth teaspoon salt. One egg, well beaten. One and one-half pounds pork tenderloin, thinly sliced. Three tablespoons all-purpose flour. Three tablespoons fat. Two cups boiling water. Parsley.

Liquid from cooked meat. Three-fourths cup cold water. Two tablespoons all-purpose flour. Combine bread crumbs, drained rhubarb, green pepper, onion and seasonings. Add rhubarb juice and sugar and mix well. Cut pork into pieces about four inches long. Spread each piece with dressing, roll and secure with toothpicks. Roll these lightly in flour and saute in hot fat until golden brown on all sides. Place in covered baking dish, add boiling water and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until well done, about one hour. Serve on platter, garnished with parsley, with gravy made as follows:

Add to liquid remaining in baking dish three-fourths cup cold water which has been combined with two tablespoons of flour. Cook until

smooth, stirring constantly. Season with additional salt and pepper to taste. This recipe makes six portions.

Rhubarb Mint Jelly. Six cups rhubarb, cut up. One and one-half cups water. Two bunches fresh mint. Five cups granulated sugar. Three-fourths cup commercial pectin. Green vegetable coloring. Combine rhubarb, water and the



Simplicity and long hair is the secret of this attractive hairdress created by Mrs. Rose Backy. The hair is parted low on the left side and combed smoothly over to the cluster of round curls on the right side. The curls on the left side are flat with a soft wave dividing the two sides of the head in back. It is the creation of Miss Wanda Reimar.

and pour into sterilized glasses. Seal with paraffin. This recipe makes about six eight-ounce glasses.

Rhubarb Lemon Pie. Pastry for one double crust pie. Three cups rhubarb, cut in one-half inch pieces. One cup granulated sugar. One tablespoon all-purpose flour. One egg. One tablespoon lemon juice. Grated rind of one-half lemon. One-half cup water.

Line a pie pan with pastry. Fill with the chopped rhubarb. In the top part of a double-boiler combine sugar and flour and stir in the beaten egg, lemon juice, rind and water. Cook until slightly thickened, pour over rhubarb and top with a lattice crust. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 40 to 45 minutes. This recipe makes one 9-inch pie.

Rhubarb Butterscotch Pie. Pastry for one single crust pie. Three cups rhubarb, finely chopped. One cup dark brown sugar. Three tablespoons all-purpose flour. Pinch of salt. Two eggs, beaten. Three tablespoons heavy cream. Line a pie pan with pastry and put in the rhubarb. Make a smooth paste by mixing the brown sugar, flour and salt, and combining with the beaten eggs and cream. Pour this over the rhubarb and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until rhubarb is tender and custard is set, about 30 to 35 minutes. This makes one 9-inch pie.

Frequently the youngster who is not fond of plain omelet can be very much interested in a jelly omelet.

Be sure and rinse molds for frozen desserts well in cold water before using to prevent sticking of the contents.

Complete Beauty Treatment Is Needed Weekly

By Edna K. Forbes

ONCE a week you must do your nails, your hair, perhaps your face, a matter that depends on whether you are old enough, or have a dry enough skin, to require this weekly treatment. You should do your toes, too, if you wear pointed shoes or tight ones.

Now you may find a shop which does all these things for you, setting a single low price for the lot. If you know such a place, you are in luck. Otherwise, do what you can for yourself. Spend what you must for the rest. And learn a little each week, until you can take entire care of these things, and do them as well as the shops.

Your hair, for instance, really only looks well for a week, then needs washing and waving. Unless you are the lucky exception with short wavy hair that needs only to be ducked under the pump to come out clean and curly. But as a once-a-week shampoo is too frequent, you must, every other week, soak the scalp with oil the night before the shampoo. Then this weekly cleansing is healthy and your hair will always be glossy and will keep its youth. And you should never have dandruff.

Your nails never can go more than a week without looking badly. But they are easy to do at home, and you should always, whether you do them, or a shop does them, take off the polish the night before and soak them with oil with hot oil if you can. The pedicure you can manage easily, it means soaking the feet and clipping the cuticle and paring down dead skin with a special knife that cannot cut you. Every few months you'll need a professional pedicure, but the weekly treatment you can surely manage.

Your face you should be able to do too, using a vibrator or using a rubber puffer, or just using hot water and then cold cream and letting this soak in until the skin feels well fed and fresh again.

Be sure and rinse molds for frozen desserts well in cold water before using to prevent sticking of the contents.

The Individual As Mere Part In Huge Plan

Despondency Best Combated By Taking a Broader View Of Life.

By Elsie Robinson

ROBERT SERVICE knew a great deal about desolate lands and lonely men. He knew the dreadful grey silt of indifference that can gather within a solitary soul until all hope and pride and joy are choked.

Prospectors, following forgotten trails, miners marooned for long, silent months by the big snows, women staring from cabin windows at a hundred empty miles—he was their spokesman.

Into the mouth of a marooned telegraph operator in Alaska he put these words: "I will not wash my face. I will not brush my hair. I 'pig' around the place. There's nobody to care. I feel as if I was. The only living thing. On all this blighted earth. And so I frowse and shrink. And crouching by my hearth. I hear the thoughts I think."

There is terrible human misery in those words—and one does not need to be a telegraph operator in Alaska to know that misery.

Many a lonely little city stings knows it, going home to her lonely niche, night after night—looking with hungry eyes at laughing friendly faces which have no eyes for her.

Many a weary wife and mother knows it, marooned within the four walls of her home, watching anxiously the girls who pass so gaily on their way to matinee or office.

Many a discouraged man, plunging away between his bench or desk or hall bedroom knows it and gradually lets slip the interests which bind him to life.

YOU, too, have known it, haven't you, Pal? Lost your grip. Felt all ambitions and curiosity and interest made out of you. Slumped. Queer thing that slump. Big tragedies rarely cause it. Most of us are pretty good sports in the face of real hard knocks. Some in us gets up and fights when there's anything worth fighting for. But when life lets down—when the everlasting sameness of things seeps over us in a slimey gray tide—when one day is just like the day before, and there's nothing to hope for or hustle for—then our souls turn to chunks to cold turkey.

I know. I've been there. So have you.

There's only one thing that can pull us out of a slump like that. Sermons and scoldings won't do it—nor will the anxious fluttering of our loved ones accomplish it.

But there's one thing that will sting us into action—that will make us wash our ears and file our nails and add stiffness to the good old spine—and that's the thought that WE'RE PART OF A BIG SHOW AND THAT WE MUSTN'T BREAK FAITH WITH THE GANG.

The next time you slump, think of that. Your individual life is as much as valuable as a plucked nickel, but if you stop looking at it as an INDIVIDUAL LIFE and think of it as a unit in a great battle—IF YOU'LL TRY TO REMEMBER THAT YOU'RE KEEPING THE FAITH FOR THOSE WHO HAVE PASSED AND FOR THOSE WHO ARE YET TO COME—something will suddenly take fire in you and you'll live again.

Dover Cake in Turk's Head. Six eggs, two cups sugar, four cups sifted flour, three-fourths cup butter, a pinch of salt, one teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg, a wine glass of brandy. Cream butter, add sugar and then beaten eggs, spices, flour and brandy. After the recipe is creamed together add two teaspoons baking powder. Turn into a greased Turk's head and bake in a slow oven for about an hour and a half. The cake is the texture of a pound cake and has a most delicate flavor.

Grapefruit Salad. One and one-half cups dried grapefruit. Six pieces lettuce. One-third cup French dressing. One onion slice. Add onion to dressing. Chill, remove onion, pour dressing over grapefruit which has been placed on salad plates. Serve immediately.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH Classified Section Turn to Them Now

SNAPSHOTS FROM HOLLYWOOD

x x

By LOUELLA PARSONS.

HOLLYWOOD, May 3.

NOW comes Paramount ready to put "Chain Letter," an original by Eddie Welch, on the screen. What's happened to Harry Cohn, who usually leads in news ideas? Maybe he feels that by the time such a picture is made the current craze for getting rich quick via the postoffice, will have died down. In Paramount's cast is Fred MacMurray, Gail Patrick, Babe Le Roy and David Holt and naturally, it will be produced immediately. Francis Lederer, Leo Carrillo and all the other screen adonises might as well forget the picturesque role of Joequin Murrieta, California's favorite bandit. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios has handed Joseph Calleia the chief spot in "I Am Joaquín." He was originally set to play the supporting role, "Three-Fingered Jack," in the same colorful California epic. Interesting this decision! Calleia has made only one picture in which he played a supporting role. He gets another break in having John Considine Jr. assign him William Wellman to direct him.



BABY LEROY... "chain letter" is his next.

Who?

The moot question on the Paramount lot is who will follow Josef von Sternberg as Marlene Dietrich's director? "Hotel Imperial," an interesting story but badly done by Para in the silent days, has long been discussed as a possible Dietrich vehicle. Made in these days of dialogue, it should be everything it wasn't in the old days. Lewis Milestone, who pleased the studio with his direction of "Paris in Spring," will direct the "Hotel" number—but nothing is set about Dietrich. The movies are coming after our own Raymond Paige, who has achieved national fame on the radio as one of the finest orchestra leaders in the country. Ray will have part in "Metropolitan Nocturne," a modern symphonic number by Lou Adler, which is to be produced by RKO Pictures.

Chatter. Marion Hollis, ex-woman golf champion with whom Mary Pickford spent last week-end, is visiting in Hollywood. Miss Hollis entered

tained Buddy Rogers at the same time and, although she has had publicity in her time, she had no idea of what it means to have news hounds on the scent of a story. Wire service correspondents, reporters, feature writers flocked to Santa Cruz to try to get Mary and Buddy to admit their engagement.

New Boss. Talk is current around Hollywood that Paul Kohner, who arrived from Berlin only a few weeks ago, will step into the management of Universal left vacant by the resignation of Stanley Bergman and the sending of Frank Marshall to New York. Kohner is known to be very highly considered by Carl Laemmle Sr., and since Junior has made it emphatic that he will not become the boss of the studio, it's not at all unlikely that Kohner will step in as head of production.

Snapshots. Norman Foster making no secret of his terrific admiration for Sally Blaine, the two of them dining at a cafe oblivious to the outside



SALLY BLAINE... steps out with Norman Foster.

world; Ferde Grofe and his band to be a feature of the Mayfair party; reservations show it will be a big affair. Eddie Cantor and Harry Richman planning to appear at the Capitol Theater in New York as a compliment to Al Jolson when his picture, "Go Into Your Dance," opens there; Mrs. Harold Lloyd has lost pounds and looks marvelous; she and Harold lurching by their lonesomes and enjoying it; Louie Calhern helping his mother and father celebrate their forty-fifth wedding anniversary at a popular cafe; cute Anne Shirley driving up to a sandwich stand in that new car given her by RKO, had six attendants running to serve her; Donald Ogden Stewart signing a two-year contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer before he and Bee left for New York; they are sailing for London within a few weeks; Grace Moore plans to get away May 11 for a rest; what with her radio and picture engagements she is completely tired out; Mrs. Harry Phelps, the former Marjorie Vanderbilt, now raising blooded horses in California, in Hollywood for the day.

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IF YOU ASK My OPINION

By MARTHA CARR

My dear Mrs. Carr:

I VE nearly come to the end of my high school days. I'm a candidate for graduation, but do not think I'll be able to bear the routine for another week—the same people, same rooms, same books day after day are enough to make me feel like a prisoner.

Looking back over four years I find I have majors in English, history and math, a fine combination with which to earn my board and keep. I haven't any plans for a career and, with these recommendations, I certainly will not be welcomed in the business world.

I have plenty of recreation: swimming, fencing, handball, gymnastics—but still I'm bored stiff with being in an uninteresting, peevish crowd, good clean sports; but even they get on my nerves. Is there any hope for a girl who is slowly committing mental suicide?

M. FINGAL.

You sound very tragic—doing a job, dramatizing, eh? Probably you are getting enough of everything except "early to bed." A little more rest and sleep and a more normal appetite.

Again, you may be nervously tired and need a little physical boost to help the mental; go to the doctor and ask him to look at your tongue. Try to think steadier thoughts. How you are to stick until you are graduated, and after that you can plan the rest of your life—there is time enough for that.

Materiel says, "The future is a matter of limited by choice; in it we discover that which concerns us, sometimes by chance, what interests those whom we love the most."

Dear Mrs. Carr:

THIS is an answer to "Baby Love" and all the other woe-ful letters I know where to adapt children. I know of no better place than the "Children's Home Society of Missouri," located on Margaretta avenue. They have babies from 6 weeks old to boys and girls 16. Everything legally is, of course, taken care of, for the protection of the baby or boy and girl and the foster parents. H. M.

Dear Mrs. Carr:

I'm completely disgusted. I should like to say that I isn't fair in saying there are no more good eggs. I am 13 years old. I do not go with boys, as yet, because I am unattractive from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night. I have to work overtime, three nights a week. I am jolly and happy all the time.

On Tuesdays I go to my singing and dancing lessons. I do things like this just to keep all my time occupied.

They say entertainers always get into bad girls; well, I don't think so. This boy should try to do something in his spare time and forget about that girl. The right one just hasn't come along yet. But he shouldn't let that worry him. I'm not going to worry, either, until the right one comes along. I sit lonely on Sunday evenings, but I practice and that makes me feel I'm lonely and alone. Tell me, am I right?

I'M INTERESTED.

Dear Mrs. Carr:

WE would like to increase our musical library with sheet music, orchestration, solo music, etc.

I have assembled a group of girls who are really fine musicians, but we do not have a large repertoire, nor a way of getting one, except through generosity. If any of your readers have such music we would certainly appreciate it, if they would give it to us—regardless of its age or condition.

FIDDLESTICKS.

Dear Mrs. Carr:

I HAVE been reading your column for years and years and this is my first letter to you. I am just getting tired reading about the laws who do not get along. I am very proud to say I am a mother-in-law and I have a wonderful daughter-in-law who would do anything for me and of whom I think the world is full.

If mother-in-law and daughters-in-law would try harder to be fair and get along, they would be as happy as I am.

A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Dear Mrs. Carr:

I WISH to congratulate the writer of the letter signed "William." Well, William, here's one guy who's worth you 100 per cent. You certainly hit the nail on the head. I want to tell you that some of these modern fellows (mostly more) modern fellows, but take a hint. If they could only help themselves as we women and realize how disgusting they look, all pointed up, maybe they would learn to be a little more conservative—if they MUST wear a wig.

I am not absolutely sure, sometimes, but to my mind they know how to use their hair. I'm saying I must repeat William's word, "we love 'em as they are" and not as they would be. I'M ANOTHER LOVER OF OLD-FASHIONED GIRLS.

Dear Mrs. Carr:

I AM glad and happy to know that I have helped "Just Another Nut." But, Mrs. Carr, she isn't out at all. She is a very kind and loyal person, who is just as homesome and blue as the sky. My heart goes out to her.

Letters intended for this column must be addressed to Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will answer all questions of general interest but, of course, cannot give advice on matters of a purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose an addressed and stamped envelope for personal reply.

I can truly understand her feeling, because I have that same feeling in my own home, many times. I sincerely hope and pray that she will find contentment and happiness. Thanks a lot for the booklets, Mrs. Carr. I enjoyed them very much. I AM HAPPY TOO.

Dear Mrs. Carr:

I READ your column every day. I want to ask, when applying for marriage licenses, do you go to the office or can the young man apply for it himself? As I work every week day and he works Saturday morning with a half day-off during the week, we would like to know if he could get the license, going alone on his day off.

PUZZLED.

Call Marriage License Bureau, City Hall.

Dear Mrs. Carr:

WOULD you please tell me the states in which a girl can be married at the age of 15 and 16 and how old the boy must be? Thank you. E. C. AND B. W.

Only WITH parents' consent may boys of 16, 17, 18 marry in states except Missouri (15) and New Hampshire (14). In all states, except Michigan, North Carolina, South Carolina, they must be 21 to marry without consent of parents.

Women must be at least 18 in all states to marry WITHOUT consent of parents. With consent they must be in all states at least 14, except New Hampshire where they may marry at 13. They must be 16 in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming. They may marry with consent at 15 in Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Virginia, Wisconsin and Washington. Other states, not listed, allow marriage with parents' consent at 14; New Hampshire, 13.

These intrepid settlers, Daniel and Mrs. Boone and their children, seized gun and tomahawk and hatchet and bow-narrow, and rushed out to meet the red men. The battle was wild and gory. Millions and squillions of Indians fell. The Boones could scarcely count the scalps they took. War waged around the violet pit until the breathless but triumphant settlers cried "Dead Indian."

Then Jack stopped his barking and rolled over on his back with four stiff white little legs stuck straight up. We patted him, and told him he could be a setter next week. But Jack really preferred to be Indian.

Until that last night when Jack, a very old and rheumatic little dog, laid him down before the fire and dozed off into an eternal dream of settlers and Indians who would always be young and gay and brave, we were constant companions and faithful friends.

We grew up together. Jack uncomplainingly tolerated such indignities as doll clothes and spectacles. He reveled in the rag and chicken feather that made a whole tribe of Indians. And he had a lion's heart in his little woolly breast; it was no uncommon thing to see Jack, in a pink silk doll's dress, chasing a dog four times his size off the place. We went to school together and Jack sat under my desk and followed me to the blackboard. At Sunday school, though, Jack had to wait on the steps for me. We both thought it unfair, but it was a Law.

There were other dogs; and pets of all kinds came and went; but the memory of Jack is still fresh.

Illustration
Of "Insulted"
Bridge Double
By P. Hal Sims

HERE seems to be a fallacy at large in the land to the effect that games and slams two ways on the same deal are impossible. If you and I playing together, bid up to a game on a hand, and my opponents overall with a higher ranking game, they are obviously saving. Of course, there is sometimes a reasonable doubt in the mind of at least one player as to just who is saving, but provided that our bidding has proceeded along normal lines, we must protect our announced primary tricks by doubling any "sacrifice." This double is known as the "insulted" double.

Mrs. Culbertson
♦KJ92
♦J10754
♦10
♦J93

Mr. Sims
♦843
♦Q8
♦AJ9865
♦32
♦None

Mr. Culbertson
♦Q10765
♦K93
♦AQ106

The bidding:
North East South West
Pass (1) 1 Sp. (2) 2 D.
Sp. (3) Cl. (4) 3 Sp. (5) Pass
Pass Pass Pass Pass

First. Franky, I am at a loss to understand just why Mrs. Sims passed this hand. I haven't dared to ask her, either. The end justified the means, however. It resulted in a nice trap.

Second. I believe that South's hand counts up to a bid under the Culbertson system, but it still seems close.

Third. Also close, but justified by the distribution and the fact that North may reasonably expect South to hold a little more high-card strength than he actually did.

Fourth. Mrs. Sims comes into the bidding.

Fifth. This double can only be made on the grounds that South opened the bidding originally. A faint flicker of warning might have been given by the fact that East went to five diamonds without waiting for a four-spade bid, but if this did ring any buzzer in South's brain, he ignored it.

Sixth. A redoubt is obvious, but East did not want to hear any five-spade bids. The way the bidding proceeded, six is very doubtful from East's standpoint, I didn't expect to make even five. I made seven.

SATURDAY,
MAY 4, 1935.

DAILY MAGAZINE

A DOG COMRADE FOR THE CHILD

The Association of a
Youngster and His Canine Pal is an Important
Part in Early Training.

By Peggy Von der Goltz

JACK, their dog, crouched under the big holly tree. A red rag was tied around his middle and a chicken feather waved ferociously from his collar. He was the Indians—lots of Indians, a whole tribe of tomahawk-waving red men in war paint. As soon as the settlers were ready he would attack.

The settlers lived at the edge of the violet pit. Mrs. Daniel Boone and her two daughters were airily, complacently embroidering grape-leaf dollies. Daniel himself swaggered into the fort, wearing his coon-skin cap, and carrying an enormous war bow.

About a hundred scalps dangled from his belt; and an entire buffalo was slung nonchalantly over his shoulder. He put the buffalo in the icebox, hung his bow and quiver and coon-skin cap in the hall closet. "I'm plumb wore out," he said, "chasing buffaloes and Indians all day." He flung himself down and cried, "Wheweeeee!"

That was the signal for the Indians. Jack squirmed out from under the holly tree, and rushed, barking wildly, at the fort.

"The Indians are coming! Who-ho-ho-ho-ho!"

Those intrepid settlers, Daniel and Mrs. Boone and their children, seized gun and tomahawk and hatchet and bow-narrow, and rushed out to meet the red men. The battle was wild and gory. Millions and squillions of Indians fell. The Boones could scarcely count the scalps they took. War waged around the violet pit until the breathless but triumphant settlers cried "Dead Indian."

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There were other dogs; and pets of all kinds came and went; but the memory of Jack is still fresh.

Three-fourths cup of boiling water. Two tablespoons of strained lemon juice. Beat the egg yolks, gradually add the melted butter, seasonings and boiling water. Put in top of double boiler and cook over water, beating constantly from around edges until sauce thickens, then remove immediately from stove as too much heat will cause Hollandaise to separate. Stir in the lemon juice and serve.

Baking Powder Biscuits. Two cups of flour. One teaspoon of salt. Three teaspoons of baking powder. Four tablespoons of shortening. Three-fourths cup of milk. Work in the shortening with the fingertips or pastry knife into the sifted flour, salt and baking powder. Add the liquid to form a soft dough. Handle lightly. Toss on to a floured board, pat, and cut into small rounds. Bake in a quick oven.

French Strawberry Tarts. Bake eight individual tarts, using a rich pastry dough. Select the perfect strawberries from three pints of fruit and set aside. Mash and heat the remaining strawberries and strain through a fine sieve. To one cup of juice add one cup of sugar and cook for about 20 minutes. Add the juice of one-half of a large lemon and let boil for one minute longer. Cool. Prepare a custard as follows: Three-fourths cup of sugar. One-third cup of flour. One-third teaspoon of salt. Two eggs. Two cups of milk or cream. One teaspoon of vanilla. Mix the dry ingredients, add the scalded milk and pour gradually onto the slightly beaten eggs. Cook in a double boiler and stir constantly until thickened, cool and flavor. Place the cooled custard to the depth of one-fourth inch in the bottom of the baked shells, on top arrange the berries, and over this pour the strawberry glaze.

So often the layer cake will stick to the plate when serving and cause it to be awkward to cut. Sprinkle powdered sugar over the plate before putting the fresh cake on it and it will prevent this stickiness.

Hollandaise Sauce. Four egg yolks. One-half cup of sweet butter (melted). One-half teaspoon of salt. Fed grains of cayenne.



little dog take my punishments for me. I acquired a not entirely deserved reputation for veracity. Jack wasn't a unique little dog. I see dogs like Jack on the streets nearly every day—sturdy, self-reliant, kindly dogs who trot proudly beside their children, conscious of loving and being loved, suspecting perhaps that they are helping to make sturdy, self-reliant, kindly men and women.

The people who say "Just any puppy will do for the children while they're little; and we can get a good dog when they are older," are looking for trouble, and the chances

are they'll get it. It doesn't matter a particle whether the child's dog comes of prize-winning stock or not (and it won't matter until dog fanciers learn that brains are quite

pleasure. But the child who loves his dog, and takes care of it can learn lessons in patience, and courtesy, and fair play that are not found in books.

Motifs for Cross-Stitch



YOU'LL enjoy doing these charming towels—there are seven different motifs—one for each day of the week. The dainty little maid is done in cross stitch—8 to the inch—and she is equally sprightly whether she's busy dusting or serving tea. The flowers, in lazy daisy stitch, can be done in color while the cross stitch is in black or any desired color.

Pattern 955 comes to you with a transfer pattern of seven motifs 5 1/4 x 8 1/2 inches; illustrations of all stitches needed; material requirements; color suggestions.

Send 10 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) for this pattern to St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PAGE 30

as important as ear-carriage and markings). His immediate ancestry, however, is a vital consideration. No one should think of buying a puppy for a child without first seeing the parents and, if possible, the grandparents of the dog.

Ask yourself whether the sire is a dog you would like to own, whether he is strong and patient and smart. Has the dam the same virtues, and the wisdom to teach her pups the things they ought to know? If either parent falls short in any qualification, go look for another puppy. The pure-bred puppy has one great advantage—you know what to expect of him when he grows up.

Some breeds are especially successful as children's pets. The bull terrier is an outstanding example, though he will fight every dog in town. Irish and English setters are gentle, devoted companions. Police dogs, airedales, and Great Danes must be selected with care; but if you find a good one there is no better dog in the world.

The Scottie, the fox terrier and the terrier-sized poodle are about the smallest dogs that can take care of themselves and keep a proper sense of proportion. The toy breeds are too small and too nervous to tolerate much childish exuberance. Of course, you will find exceptions to all these generalizations—but they may serve as a guide. No matter what sort of dog you choose, select a puppy who is large for his breed, not too young, and strong and unafraid.

It sometimes happens that children need more training in getting along with a dog than the dog needs in living with children. Such children need a dog; but they must be taught not to tease dogs, nor pull their tails, nor slap them, nor snatch their food from them. I think that all these things can be taught by persuasion and not at all by force.

Responsibility for a pet is one of the first cares a child can assume. But it is the parent's duty to see that the child feeds the dog, and gives it fresh water, and brushes it, and takes it out. A nervous, irritable, neglected dog cannot give anyone, even himself, much

pleasure. But the child who loves his dog, and takes care of it can learn lessons in patience, and courtesy, and fair play that are not found in books.

Dear Mrs. Post:

MISS ARDITH BROWN is a widow; I am a divorcee; my nearest relatives are a bachelor uncle and a maiden aunt. Since they are brother and sister, I am wondering if it would be possible to have both of their names appear on my engraved wedding announcements. I would like this, if it can be arranged.

Answer: It is not usual to include separate names, but I see no impropriety in wording the announcements: Mr. John Brown and Miss Ardith Brown have the honor to announce the marriage of their niece, Mary Brown Blank, to, etc.

Dear Mrs. Post:

I wish to take a girl friend to my home in a nearby city to visit my family for several days. I suppose, according to etiquette, I must let her buy her own railway ticket or accept her money should she offer to pay for it? I know the situation is going to embarrass me, and yet?

Answer: It is true that etiquette insists that when a journey is long, a woman pay for her own ticket. But if the fare comes to less than a dollar you would get a ticket for her when you get your own, and if she offers to pay for it, tell her that the amount was too small to talk about. If, on the other hand, your journey is fairly long, you would let her pay for her own ticket if she makes it plain that she prefers to do so.

Dear Mrs. Post:

My daughter has been asked to take part in a wedding party of a bride who has been married for some months, but has kept the fact from her family, who have always wanted her to have a wedding. Should my daughter be a partner in this deceit, or should she refuse the bride without giving the reason, or just what should she do? I suggest that she tell the bride's mother.

Answer: If your daughter feels that she is being made an accessory to deceit, she can tell the bride her reason for refusing, but the thing she may NOT do is to tell the story to the bride's mother, or to anyone else. There is no excuse for a talebearer.

(Copyright, 1935.)

lamb! Did they treat him cruelly?"

The Browns are having trouble with four-year-old Albert's digestion. Grandma will give her sweets on the sly. "A bit of chocolate hurts no one. Why, it's nourishing." No one can convince her that at the moment it is poison to Alice.

Tommy is being kept in his room for some offense. Grandma can simply stand by her guns and insist on her own way. She knows her own mother from years of experience and should not be afraid to assert her rights.

But the paternal grandmother is another question. Most men have bickering and argument in the home. They get it at work and come home for peace. "Why must women always be disagreeing?" He forgets that his wife has had to face interference and criticism all day, such as he would not stand in for some offense. Grandma can take the situation in hand, much as he may dread and dislike it, if there is ever to be peace and quiet in his home.

Thumbnail Reviews of New Movies
By Colvin McPherson

G-MEN—The thrillingest thriller in the history of law enforcement, this is Public Entertainment No. 1 of the week. Story tells how the U. S. A. (represented by James Cagney and Warner Brothers) cleaned up on the bad boys of 1934. "McFadden's Flats," by way of comparison, is slow motion. At the SHUBERT.

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For Cleaning A tablespoon of ammonia in the water in which hair brushes are washed will loosen the dirt. Rinse in cold water.

Miscellaneous Problems of Social Usage

Separate Names May Be Included on Announcement Of Wedding.

By Emily Post

Dear Mrs. Post:

MISS ARDITH BROWN is a widow; I am a divorcee; my nearest relatives are a bachelor uncle and a maiden aunt. Since they are brother and sister, I am wondering if it would be possible to have both of their names appear on my engraved wedding announcements. I would like this, if it can be arranged.

Answer: It is not usual to include separate names, but I see no impropriety in wording the announcements: Mr. John Brown and Miss Ardith Brown have the honor to announce the marriage of their niece, Mary Brown Blank, to, etc.

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Toonerville Folks—By Fontaine Fox

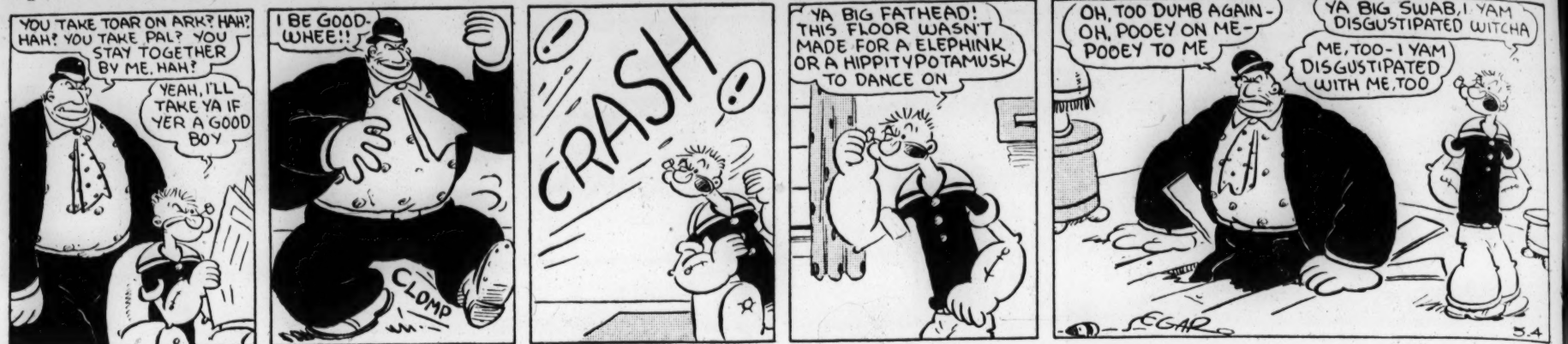
(Copyright, 1935.)



Popeye—By Segar

He Who Dances Pays the Piper

(Copyright, 1935.)



Skippy—By Percy L. Crosby

A Brilliant Loser

(Copyright, 1935.)



Jane Arden—By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross

(Copyright, 1935.)



Arc Lights Instead of Moonshine

By ARTHUR "BUGS" BAER.

MUSCLE SHOALS, ALA.—Got a look at the famous nitrate plant that was not built in time for the last war. And ain't quite ready for the next.

This is the one Henry Ford wanted to buy. The Government fiddled around until Henry lost interest.

Experts say electric power is going to be so cheap people will not even bother to turn their lights off at night. That's how night clubs started in New York.

Plenty of work down here for everybody. When they finish one big dam they start another. The Tennessee Valley authority is liable to back itself right up into Lake Michigan.

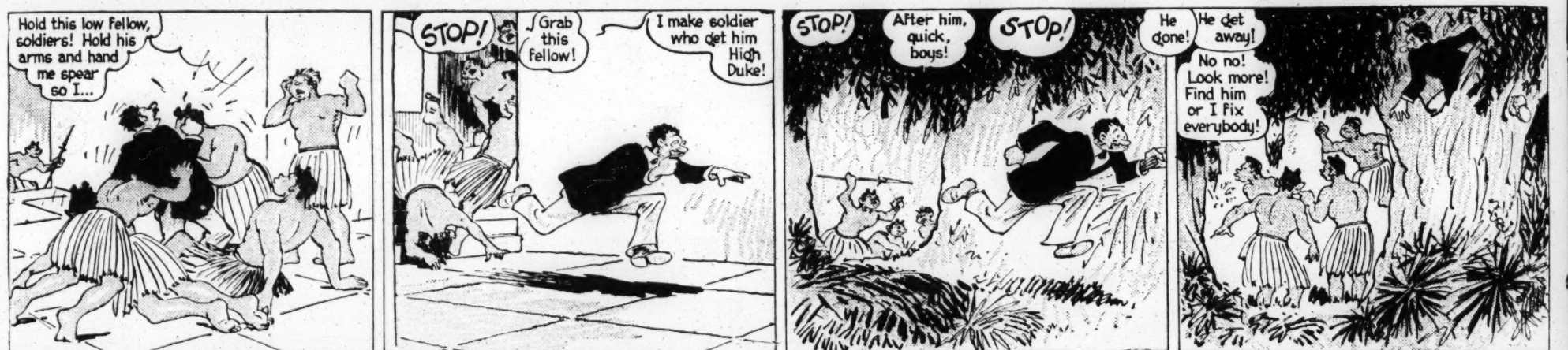
They want the hill-billies to use electric power. And the only way to get 'em out of the hills is to dig the hills out from under 'em.



The Bungle Family—By Harry J. Tuthill

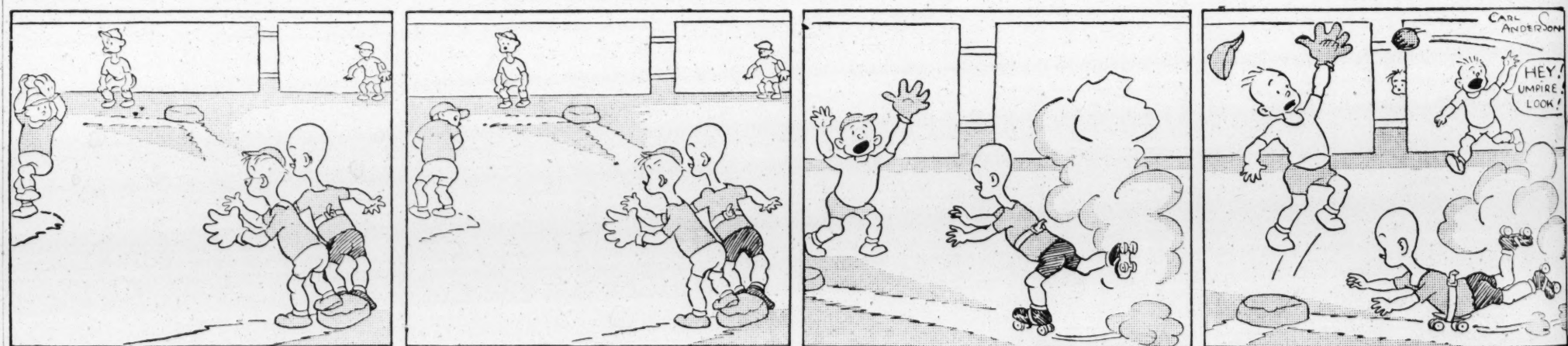
The Hero Escapes

(Copyright, 1935.)



Henry—By Carl Anderson

(Copyright, 1935.)



Bringing Up Father—By George McManus

(Copyright, 1935.)



Ella Cinders—By Bill Conselman and Charlie Plumb

Babes In the Woods

(Copyright, 1935.)

